SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8TH 1827.

(Continued last from the last Page.)

to be little prospect of bringing them to a conclusion."

General Foreign News.

THE TIMES, APRIL 9.

(From the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday.)

"BARCELONA, MARCH 26

"The news which our authorities daily receive of what is passing on the side of Tortosa causes the greatest uneasiness. It is true that the conspiracy has been discovered in sufficient time to prevent the conspirators from getting possession of the place; but those who were out of the town, finding that the plot had failed, have raised the standard of revolt. They roam along the banks of the Ebro, and commit every kind of excess under the cries of 'Live Charles V.', and 'Death to Ferdinand VII.' There is no doubt that these movements are directed by the chiefs of the society of 'The Exterminating Angle,' and are protected by a secret authority. We shall ascertain this when those now in custody have undergone their examinations. I send you a copy of the despatches of Lieutenant-Colonel Coll, appointed by the Governor of Tortosa to arrest the persons implicated, which will inform you how the conspiracy was discovered. A long letter is subjoined, in which it is stated that a Lieutenant wished to cashier a Sergent-Major, of the garrison, and that the latter affected to join in the proposed plan, but gave information Lieutenant-Colonel Coll, and thus the whole plan was discovered and defeated.

(From the *Constitutionnel* of Friday)

"MADRID, MARCH 26.

"Every thing continues to assume a menacing and hostile attitude. Our Ministry thinks to frighten England.—mistaking moderation for weakness. Far from withdrawing the army, the Goverment has sent forward to Extremadura the only regiment of the guard which was at Talavera M. Salmon, it is said, has formally declared to Mr. Lamb, that Spain is far from disapproving the conduct of the Portuguese rebels: that the hope of obtaining peace by negotiation had prevented Spain from assisting the rebels, but that if the negotiations should fail Spain would then support them. These reports appear to be well-founded, for a depot of Portuguese refugees has been suddenly formed at Palencia, which is one-half of the distance nearer to Portugal than the other depots of Colahora and Soria."

We alluded on Monday to the mission of Count D'Ofalia to this country, and we now repeat our hope that the British Ministers may have discretion to keep clear of all engagements which would leave Great Britain in the slightest degree dependent on the good faith of FERDINAND for their usefulness or for their fulfilment; at the same time that our Cabinet will, we trust, be equally cautious about giving to the Camarilla any such countenance in its swaggering representations to the French Cabinet, as might tend to excite the point of honour among our susceptible and jealous neighbours, and render it less easy for M. DE VILLELE than it will be if things take their natural course, to execute the undertaking already given for the total evacuation of the Spanish tergitory by the ensuing month of October. There has hitherto, undoubtedly, been nothing apparent in the conduct of the French Ministers, since the attack on Portugal, to inspire any suspicion of insincerity or duplicity on their part,—when they disavow and condemn the outrageous treachery of the Spaniards, and announce that, at the moment fixed by convention, they will leave despotic Spanish dynasty to its own resources. Any attempt to precipitate the departure of the troops of France, if made in a dictatorial manner, or in a spirit of unprovoked distrust of her integrity, might be the occasion of offence to her Government, and, probably, of resentment against those with whom it originated. We shall be happy, therefore, to see the friendly understanding between the Courts of London and of the Tuileries carried to the end unbroken, by the manifestation of a reasonable confidence on both sides, and by a common resolution to resist every effort of the Spanish Jesuits to embroil them.

VIENNA, MARCH 27.—The day before yesterday, for the first time since the receipt of the news of the death of a beloved daughter, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress dined with the Imperial Family; on which occasion, besides the Archdukes and Archduchesses, and the Duke of Reichstadt, their Royal Highnesses the Infant Don Miguel of Portugal, and Prince Gustavus of Sweden, were present.

On the 26th March at six o'clock, p. m. died, the celebrated Beethoven, to the universal regret of the Musical World.

English News.

THE MINISTRY.

TIMES.—11TH APRIL.

We believe that we may with confidence announce that a step has been taken in settling the Government; but whether that step be progressive or retrograde it is difficult to say. Mr. CANNING has been desired to form an Administration! So far so good: but he has likewise been directed to assimilate it (in some inexplicable manner) to the late Ministry, of which Lord LIVERPOOL was chief. This condition, we apprehend, has sprung from the LORD CHANCELLOR. What can it mean? That Mr. CANNING is simply to put into Lord LIVERPOOL's place, some one professing his Lordship's opinion upon the Catholic question? We really do not know who that could be, except it were the CHANCELLOR himself; or does the injunction mean generally, that Mr. CANNING should form a divided Administration upon the most essential points of national policy, as was the last? If so, it is a *happy* condition, certainly, to insist upon, in constituting that body which is to govern the nation, and instil into it unanimity and concord!

We begin now to suspect that Mr. CANNING's enemies predominate, either through power or guile; and that their object is to weary out his patience, by pressing him to form a Ministry, whilst they annex impossible conditions to the execution of the task, then, should he retire in disgust, they will charge him with deserting the KING in his difficulties; they will swear that he might have formed an Administration to his mind, had it not been for his own petulance.

The time is now come for the exercise of the most important of the Royal functions, and under such circumstances that he cannot have recourse to the counsels of others, but must act upon his own personal judgment. Earnestly do we hope, that at this important crisis, he will choose for the best—at a moment which calls for something more than mere nominal service. These are not times in which the choice of a Minister is a matter of little moment, and in which the machine of Government can roll on, as usual, by its own impetus. The destinies of this empire may depend on the hands by which they are now to be directed. In the glory of his reign, the KING has hitherto been most fortunate; we may add, "fortunate, indeed, if he live to see nothing "which shall vary the prospect and cloud the "setting of his day."

On the 3d April, Sir T. BETHBRIDGE rose in the house of commons and said—Sir, "I rise to give notice of a motion on a subject of great importance—It is my inteution on Friday next, the 6th instant, to move, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to take into consideration, in the appointment of an Administration the great importance of unanimity in the Cabinet on questions affecting the vital interests of the Empire." (Great laughter on both sides of the house, followed the announcement of this motion.)

Times 4th April.

"The Duke of RUTLAND had on Saturday an interview with the King, at Windsor, and it is said, that he was authorized by certain Peers, richer in Boroughs than in Brains, to lay before his Majesty their very respectful determination not to support Mr. CANNING, should his Majesty, in the exercise of his prerogative make that gentleman his Prime Minister."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE,—It is whispered in very high circles, that the recent visit of the Duke of Rutland to the King, at Windsor, was for the purpose of communicating to his Majesty the union which, we understand, is in prospect between the young Duke of Buccleugh and a lovely and accomplished Lady of the house of Granby.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 6.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—On Friday last a confidential Gentleman waited upon the Countess of LIVERPOOL from his MAJESTY. Soon after her Ladyship went to the apartment of the Noble Earl, and communicated to his Lordship the KING's Message. Arrangement was then made for the Noble Earl's resignation, but no alteration has yet taken place. Dr. DREVER made the usual report of the state of his Lordship's health this morning.—*Globe.*

Lord LIVERPOOL, it is said, continues to increase in strength; he is able to dress himself, can read with the greatest facility, and "*looks* nearly as well in the face as ever." In this latter respect, his Lordship's condition and that of the British Constitution are pretty much alike—for that too "*looks* well in the face;" which Lord CHATHAM thought a shame in his day even, and it certainly has not gained any real strength during the Tory reign of GEORGE III.

April 8th.

THE TIMES, APRIL 6.

We understand that the Bank of Scotland is about to reduce the amount of dividends to its shareholders. Indeed, the profits of banking in Scotland have so materially diminished, that it is not likely that many of the banks can continue to divide at the present rate.

From all parts of the country, the accounts with respect to trade and the employment of the people, are more and more gloomy. *The Glasgow Chronicle* states that by great exertions, selling off their effects, and receiving assistance from friends, nearly 300 individuals are now safely on board two vessels in the Clyde, waiting the first fair wind for New York:—

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended on the 5th of April, 1826, and the 5th of April, 1827, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 5th April			
	1826.	1827.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs..	16,361,755	15,864,598	.....	497,157
Excise...	17,802,892	17,339,580	.....	463,312
Stamps...	6,869,346	6,238,074	.....	631,272
PostOffice	1,513,000	1,466,000	.....	47,000
Taxes....	4,852,453	4,714,842	.....	137,611
Miscellan	491,675	558,030	66,455	
	47,891,021	46,181,124	66,455	1,776,852
	Deduct Increase.....		.....	66,455
	Decrease on the Year		.....	1,709,897

	Quarters ended Apr.5.			
	1826.	1827.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.	3,444,716	3,542,552	97,836	
Excise...	3,853,719	3,444,625	.....	409,694
Stamps...	1,586,932	1,547,992	.....	38,940
PostOffice	383,000	353,000	.....	30,000
Taxes....	338,888	350,998	12,100	
Miscellan.	222,513	121,661	.....	300,850
	9,829,768	9,360,230	109,936	579,484
	Deduct Increase.....			109,936
	Decrease on the Quarter.....			469,485

The deplorable state of Ireland may be judged of by a statement, that the Calendar of prisoners for trial at the last Assizes for the county of Tipperary enumerates no less than 365 prisoners, 85 of whom are charged with murder!!! and yet we are gravely told by members of Parliament that the condition of Ireland is in a gradual course of amelioration.

Six thousand Houses are at present uninhabited in Glasgow, a melancholy confirmation of the statements respecting the depressed state of Trade,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Monday, April 2.*

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence's Annuity bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*April 10.*

INDIAN ARMY.

The Earl of CARLISLE, seeing some of his Majesty's Ministers in their places, begged leave to ask them a question. He was not in the House when a Noble Duke, not then in his place, had asked his Majesty's Ministers whether or not it was their intention to propose a vote of thanks of Lord Combermere and the Indian Army. He understood the answer to have been, that high and meritorious as were the services of Lord Combermere and the Indian Army, they were not of such a character as called for a vote of thanks from their Lordships. He wished to know, now that the combined services of the Army in India had been concluded, and the war had been brought to a successful termination, if the Ministers did not think it right to move a vote of thanks to the whole? He had less scruple in putting the question, because he understood a notice had been given in another place, of a motion for a vote of thanks.

The Duke of WELLINTON answered, that in the absence of his Noble Friend, he could only say, that he had reason to believe a vote of thanks would be proposed after the holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—*Monday, March 26.*

Mr. CANNING laid upon the table three sets of papers,—the first, a Treaty with the Emperor of the Brazils, by which the Slave-trade was to be abolished in three years; the second, a Treaty with the United States of North America, settling the compensation to be afforded by Great Britain for the slaves taken from their owners during the late war, at the sum of 1,200,000 dollars, reduced from 2,000,000; and the third, the Correspondence with the same Republic respecting its commercial intercourse with the British West India Islands.

At the close of the discussion in the Committee on the Corn Laws. last night, at a late hour and in a thin House, Mr. C. GRANT introduced a clause, conferring on his Majesty in Council a power, under certain circumstances, of *prohibiting* the importation of Corn and Flour from contries in which obstacles are thrown in the way of our trade.

APRIL 6,

The hoax respecting the recognition of Spanish Constitutional Bonds is at an end; and it is well known that large sales would be made at the present value, if purchasers could be found. Experience shews, however, that it is absurd to force the Market, and a better opportunity must be waited for to get rid of them.

CITY MARKETS—APRIL 6.

DRUGS.—A considerable quantity of Opium has been bought for shipment to the East Indies, whence the quotations are reported as very encouraging. The price here is 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. in bond.

The subcriptions for a monument to the Duke of YORK amount to £12,362 2s.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—A discussion on Mr. POYNDER's motion took place on Wednesday, when it was carried by a very large majority. It is as follows:—"That this Court, taking into consideration the continuance of human sacrifices in India, is of opinion that, in the case of all rites or ceremonies involving the destruction of life, it is the duty of a paternal Government to interpose for their prevention; and therefore recommends to the Honourable Court of Directors to transmit such instructions to India as that Court may deem most expedient for accomplishing this object, consistent with all practicable attention to the feelings of the natives."—Colonel L. Stanhope was of opinion, that the best mode of putting an end to this horrid superstition was by extending the benefits of educatiou and allowing free discussion in India.

IMPRISONED DEBTORS.—From a return made to Parliament, it appears that there are now confined for debt, in England, 2866; Scotland, 216; Wales, 74; and in Ireland, 664;—making a total of 3820. Of whom there are in the prison of London and Middlesex, 519; in the Fleet, 256; in Horsemonger lane jail, 88; in the Borough Compter, 15; in the King's Bench, 855; and in the Marshalsea, 105.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Thetford Assizes, on Thursday, *twelve* individuals, able-bodied, good-looking men, the eldest 34 years of age, the youngest only 17, were all sentenced to *Death*, having been found guilty of shooting at and wounding the Hon. Geo. Warren Edwardes, son of Lord Kensington, and several game-keepers, who were out protecting the game of his Lordship. They were recommended to mercy by the Jury and by the Hon. Gentleman; and Mr. Justice GAZELEE said, that some of their lives would be spared. One of the unfortunate men fell down in a fit when sentence was pronounced, and the audience were deeply affected on hearing the condemnation of so many human creatures for an offence arising out of the Game Laws.

A youth has just been tried at Thetford, for shooting a Parson under the impression that he was a poacher. The two parties which had separated in quest of poachers met unexpectedly, mistook each other for the enemy, and interchanged shots. The Clergyman, who was himself armed, fell mortally wounded. The defence of the young man who fired the fatal shot was panic; he knew not what he did, or was unable to distinguish at the instant a poacher from a parson.

SHOOTING A POACHER.—*Thomas Tomlinson* and *Thomas Stone*, gamekeepers in the service of R. Bradshaw, Esq. of Halton hall, were indicted for maliciously shooting at Wm. Caton. It appeared from the evidence, that Caton was poaching with others on Mr. Bradshaw's grounds, in the night, when they were discovered by the gamekeepers. The poachers, though armed, made no resistance, but ran away; Caton however happening to fall, the gamekeepers fired at him three times, and wounded him very severely in the back and loins. He remained on the ground bleeding for an hour, and while in this state the gamekeepers came up to him, when one of them exclaimed, "He's dead, by God, Tom!" and then went away. He crawled at length away from the spot, but fell into a ditch through exhaustion, where he remained hours without assistance.—The Prisoners made no difence; and Mr. Justice BAILEY told the Jury, that no gamekeeper had any right to carry fire-arms, or to fire at any poacher whatever. No proprietor of game had any earthly power to give such authority to his keeper; who might certainly put into custody any poacher, but it was at his peril to use fire-arms.—The Jury, in half an hour, brought in a verdict of *Guilty* but, recommending the prisoners to mercy, on account of their good character.—Mr. Justice BAILEY said, the verdict was a very proper one. He then passed sentence upon the prisoner, observing that "had the man died, your lives would have been forfeited, most certainly; your ignorance of the law may tend to mitigate your sentence, and your good character will be in your favour. I do not promise that your lives will be spared, but your case shall be represented to his Majesty favourably, because there are favourable circumstances connected with it. Let judgment of death be recorded."

PROPOSAL TO PENSION.
THE ARISTOCRACY.

[From the Westminster Review No. XII.]

That the high price of corn produced by the Corn Laws is a tax upon the rest of the community, for the benefit of the receivers of rent and the receivers of tithe, exclusively, and that it exists only to make them richer, the rest of the community poorer has been so often and familiarly proved, that we may here take it for granted. A tax, however, of this description, though a curious item in the state of a country which pretends to be well governed, is too familiar to the people of England to excite any peculiar indignation. It has farther been often shown, that the Corn Laws extract from the people much more than they bestow upon the landlords. Even this, however, is far from being a peculiarity of the bread tax. It does not carry this atrocity to a length that can be compared with the taxes for the support of extravagant fleets and armies, and colonies. There the benefit to the Aristocracy, for whose benefit solley their extravagance is maintained, is often not one hundreth part of the cost to the people. A regiment of soldiers, for example, is good for the Aristocracy only by its Colonelcies and Majorities; but it is bad for the people in the whole cost of the regiment, men and horses, which is many times as great. Ships of war are good for the Aristocracy only in the Admiralships and Captainships; but the cost of every ship to the people is enormous. Colonies are good for the Aristocracy only in the Governorships, and other places they afford; the cost of colonies is always atrocious, To make good things in sufficient abundance for the Aristocracy in fleets, and armies, and colonies, the Ministers it is evident, must put the nation to a ruinous expence; witness that under which we labour. By far the best mode of feeding the Aristocracy would be pensions. The Minister should have a licence to give pensions, almost at his pleasure, to the Aristocracy, provided he kept them out of all those employments which gave them an interest in enormous establishments.

If, instead of regiments and ships and colonies, he were to give them pensions to twice the amount of what they can derive from the regiments the ships, and the colonies, we should be gainers to a prodigious amount. In such a case, we should be sure to have no more of any of these things than would be really good for us.—Feeding the Aristocracy, as we do now, under a veil of imposture, we are sure to have much more than is good for us. In feeding the Aristocracy in a direct way, by pensions, the people would lose no more than what the Aristocracy would receive. In feeding them by enormous establishments, the people lose infinitely more.

LORD STANHOPE is one of the most generally informed men in either House of Parliament, and exceedingly eloquent in conversation, and yet is an inefficient public speaker. He *bellows* too much with his voice, and *hammers* too violently with his arms—(both the consequence of his operative studies, his father having apprenticed him to a blacksmith, declaring that the trade of a Lord would soon be over, and that of a blacksmith more profitable)—to be persuasive. He is rather parsimonious in his habits: Chevening is by no means noted for it hospitality. His dress, address, and appearance are exactly those of a methodist parson; in voice and feelings, I am happy to say, he is very different. I have a sincere regard for him.—*The Inspector*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Toleration is making some progress. A Correspondent of the *Times* agrees with the Archbishop of Canterbury, that there *may* be an honest Unitarian.

SHAM ATTORNIES AND SHAM CLERKS.—The poor people who have business to do at the Sessions, are cruelly imposed upon by men, who act as attornies, or as clerks for attornies, but who are, in every respect, as unqualified as they are rapacious. The Surrey, Middlesex, and London Sessions, are constantly attended by them. The Act of the 22d of Geo. II. declares that no person can lawfully conduct business, at any General or Quarter Sessions, unless he be an attorney sworn and admitted of his Majesty's Courts of Westminster, under a penalty of 50*l.* for each offence, recoverable within 12 months; and any attorney allowing any person, not an attorney, in his name, to carry on Sessions-business, incurs a penalty of 50*l.* Quere, does the above act extend to Bombay, Ed.

BANK OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—APRIL 3.

A system of fraud has just been detected; those who practised it held highly respectable situations in the Bank of Ireland, and acted in the evenings, as collecting clerks to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, the eminent and respectable stock-brokers. On Monday morning some of the parties absented themselves from the Bank. The unusual circumstance naturally excited great surprise, and consequent inquiry; the result was, an immediate application to justice. Warrants were forthwith issued—the officers were despatched in all directions to apprehend the five following Gentlemen:—Mr. Harvey, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. George Gorley, Mr. Peter Mangan, and Mr. W. Davis; the last named was many years a most industrious, active, and persevering runner in the Bank. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Scott have succeeded in evading arrest, and are supposed to have embarked in our harbour, either for America or the Continent.—Mr. W. Davis was apprehended in the Bank on Monday evening, quite ignorant of the impending ruin; and Mr. Gorley and Mr. Mangan were likewise taken by surprise. Mr. Davis was committed to Newgate on Monday night. When called on for his justification, he declined speaking. He and the other gentlemen exhibited the greatest distress and agitation, two of them wrung their hands in great agony, bitterly deploring their unfortunate and melancholy condition. Mr. Gorley deeply regretted his connection with Harvey, saying that his conduct had been influenced by his persuasive reasoning, and occasioned pecuniary deficiencies in his cash Accounts. All the parties, it seems, are charged with having, by means of the double situation they filled, withheld, from time to time, various sums of mony, and made false ruturns, What the amount of their deficiencies may be is not accurately known.

There appears to have been dreadful weather on the Coast of Portugal throughout the Month of March, and many Shipwrecks were the consequence---amongst the rest the *Oporto Packet*, having on board two Chaplains to the Army Mr. PARKER and DENNIS,---nine persons were drowned, and among them Mrs. DENNIS and her servant. The *Manchester* transport, Lieutenant Young, Agent, with a detachment of Artillery Horses, and Medicines for the British Army; and the TOTNESS, laden with straw for the Cavalry, went down off Vigo, and numerous of ohers loses are recorded, The *Forte Frigate* and another Vessel were reported to have foundered, but this account did not appear to rest upon good foundation. The gales were so violent that no vessel of any description could pass over the bar of the River at Oporto for 23 days. H. M. Ship *Galatea* returning to England from Lisbon ran 300 miles in twenty four hours.

The amount of the subscriptions collected under the King's letter for the relief of the distressed Manufacturers in £74,000!!

At the late Kent assizes the Rev. H. Matthews, who was ejected from the church of Allhollow, Barking, on Sunday week, for being too intoxicated to proceed with the service, appeared as the prosecutor against Sarah Emery, who stood indicted for robbing him of a 50*l.* and 20*l.* notes, five sovereigns, and other money, at Deptford, on the 18th of last January. The rev. gentleman stated, that he fell into company with the prisoner on the day in question, and she, Dallilah like, betrayed him. He had the money when he took her to a public-house, but was so intoxicated that he did not know what passed. The jury, without the least hesitation, acquitted the prisoner; and on the prosecutor's asking to have his expenses allowed, the learned Judge emphatically said, "Certainly not."

The Hecla, Captain Parry, sailed from the Nore, on Wednesday, with a fair wind at S. W. for Spitzbergen. Captain Parry has entered upon his arduous expedition with that manly firmness and deliberate energy which has invariably marked his undertaking.

The Spanish Minister transacted official business with Mr. Secretary CANNING yesterday, at his house in Downing-street.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firms of Constable & Co. and Ballantyne & Co., it was resolved that the printing establishments should be continued, both as a source of profit, and as necessary for the publication of Sir W. Scott's works---who communicated to the meeting his intention of using every exertion in his power on behalf of the creditors, and by the employment of his talents, and a strictly economical life, to secure as soon as possible full payment to all concerned.

ASSIZES.

ABDUCTION—THE WAKEFIELDS' CASE

LANCASTER, MARCH 23.—This trial at last came on this morning. Between forty and fifty ladies were present, who had been allowed a private admission into a part of the Court from which others were excluded, and though there was a considerable rush when the usual doors were opened, the Court was not crowded till eight o'clock, when Baron Hullock the Judge took his seat. A short time after, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield came into Court, seemingly somewhat embarrassed, but he soon regained his composure. He wore a blue frock coat and black neckcloth, and had a cane in his hand. His father was present, as was his uncle the Chancery Barrister. Mr. Turner, and his Solicitor Mr. Grimsditch, took their seats near Mr. Sergeant Cross, their leading Counsel. When Mr. Wm. Wakefield was called, the Court was informed that he had been arrested for debt and was in Lancaster jail. The Court ordered him to be brought up, and he shortly appeared in custody of the jailer. Mrs. Frances Wakefield, (daughter of Dr. Davis, the third party in this case) was not present. The indictment was then read, charging *Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Wm. Wakefield. Edward Thevenot* (Wakefield's French servant, not present and *Frances Wakefield*, with conspiring to carry off Ellen Turner, aged 15, by force and stratagem, and unlawfully to contract her in marriage with E. G. Wakefield, for lucre, &c.

Mr. Serjeant CROSS commenced his address to the Jury by lamenting that the case had devoled on him, in conquence of the elevation of Sir J. Copley to the office of Master of the Rolls, who was to have employed his great talents on this occasion; but he congratulated the public on his elevation, as he had not obtained it by any subserviency to party or sect,—for he was of too manly a mind to serve any party.—The Learned Gentleman then laid down the law as applicable to cases of abduction. By the statute law, he said, the carrying away of a female under the age of 16, with or without her consent, had been a capital felony. The old law had, however, been repealed; but there did remain a statue which made such an act a high misdemeanor, subject to five years' imprisonment and a heavy fine, and likewike exposed the lady to a forfeiture of her inheritance, as long as her husband lived. By another statute, the offence to be capital must have been committed on English ground, and if two of these defendants had so consummated it, they would have been upon conviction condemned to an ignonimous death, and probably executed in front of the walls of Lancaster Castle, twelve months, ago. The curious circumstance in this cause, however, was, that though England and Scotland were under one Government, they had yet retained their separate municipal laws, so that because this crime was commenced in England and concluded in Scotland, the general law would not reach these delinquents. They were consequently not here for trial for actually *committing* these atrocious acts, but for *conspiring* to commit their violation, and by this proceeding the crime of conspiracy could be made out complete, even though it wanted the consummation which was required by the other statutes.—Mr. Turner, the father of the young lady, who was an only child, was a gentleman who had made an ample furtune by mercantile pursuits, and resided at his seat, Shrigley Hall, in Cheshire. With respect to the Defendants, Mrs. Frances Wakefield, at the time the abduction took place, was only knewn as Miss Davis, though she was then married: her father was Dr. Davis, a respectable schoolmaster in Macclesfield; she was the step-mother of the two Wakefields, and he (Mr. Serjeant Cross) believed was the main assistant in contriving the conspiracy. Wm. Wakefield chiefly lived at Paris, and had lately married: Edward Gibbon Wakefield was a widower, and had children of his own. They moved in a little coterie at Paris, to which belonged a Miss Bathurst, who styled herself step-daughter of the venerable Bishop of Norwich, and who had been very busy during the progress of this abduction; for in Paris the conspiracy was hatched. When Miss Davis returned from Paris, where she had been married, she commenced operations by getting an introduction to Mrs. Turner. The two Wakefields shortly appeared at Macclesfield, and were introduced by Dr. Davis into good society. They rode about with Miss Davis (so she was then called) and visited the grounds of Shrigley, and obtained particulars respecting the condition of Mr. Turner's family. Miss Davis managed to get acquainted with Mr. Grimditch, Mr. Turner's Solicitor and learned from him that Mrs. Turner was in ill health, and that Mr. Turner was going to London. At this time the Wakefields were found to be much busied with her, and that she had supplied them with money, 150*l.* through a banker at Macclesfield, in order to carry the project into effect. Up to and after the abduction, Miss Davis had been engaged in conferring with Thevenot, the Frenchmen, on the business. Wm. Wakefield purchased a carriage for 40*l.* in the name of Wilson, and set out with Thevenot from Manchester, having fabricated a letter to Miss Daulby, at whose school Miss Turner then was, signed Dr. Ainsworth, in which Miss Daulby was desired to send Miss Turner home with the bearer, on account of the sudden illness of her mother, &c. Before reaching Liverpool, Wm. Wakefield got out of the carriage, in which Thevenot proceeded with the letter. It was delivered to Miss Daulby, who, thinking no wrong, allowed Miss Turner to depart with him—an act which had plunged her ever since into the greatest distress. The Frenchman proceeded with his prize to Manchester, where the brothers met Miss Turner, who was most anxious to see her father and uncle, who resided in the neighbourhood. Down to this period, she had never seen or even heard of these Wakefields. When Edward Wakefield was shown in to her in the parlour of the inn, he introduced himself, lamenting that her father had not arrived. He was a gay, showy young man, master of all the arts of dissimulation, and circumstances had recently happened that gave plausibility to his story Convulsions had just taken place in the commercial world, to which Mr. Turner had a little time before himself alluded in a conversation with his daughter at the school; and Edward Wakefield now told Miss Turner, that her father was not in ill health but in embarrassed circumstances, and that he was at a place in Yorkshire, to which he invited her to proceed with him. She believed his statement and consented to go with him. This however could not be called assenting to Wakefield's proceedings—to going off with and marrying an adventurer.—She had intended to visit her sick mother, and had not consented to be dragged about the country to aid the views of a gang of swindlers. They reached Kendal at six o'clock in the morning, and then it was pretended that Mr. Turner was at Carlisle. They now began to deplore her father's misfortunes—stated that an uncle of theirs at Kendal had advanced him 60,000*l.* but that still he was irretrievably ruined—that her father's confidential adviser, Mr. Grimditch, had suggested a plan for his relief, which was, that she should marry Edward Wakefield, whose uncle would settle him handsomely in life, and that then her father would not be turned out of doors. Miss Turner was astounded at this plan, and said she must see her father first before she consented to it. Wakefield told her she should; he was at Carlisle; for which place they proceeded. They stopped at the Bush inn in that city, and the Wakefields got out of the carriage, leaving Miss Turner in it. They soon returned to it, and telling the driver to go on, informed Miss Turner they would explain the circumstances on the way; which they did, by asserting that they had just seen Mr. Grimditch and Mr. Turner at a back room in the inn, (they were both then in London) but her father could not appear, because the crowd she had seen at the door were bailiffs waiting to arrest him; that he had desired them to intreat her not to lose a moment in getting a certificate of her marriage in Scotland for that alone; would remove all his miseries. This young lady of an unsuspecting nature: by the threats of the ruin of her family she was induced to believe what Wakefield told her, and one of the defendants pretending to read a letter from Mr. Grimditch, quoted these words—"Your father desires you to show the same fortitude that he has evinced on this occasion." Thus was this lady carried off to Scotland under the influence of terror at the impending destruction of her family; and in the hope of saving their fortunes, she gave her hand to Edward Wakefield in a pretended marriage, in the presence of a drunken blacksmith, a landlord of a public house, and a French servant! This being done, she had hoped to throw herself into the arms of her father when she returned to Carlisle, to congratulate him on the salvation of which she had been instrumental: but when they returned there, they pretended to have ascertained that her father had received an earlier account of the marriage, and that finding his affairs retrieved, he set out either for Shrigley or London. They set out on their way after him, but stopped at Penrith, where they slept in three separate beds.—It was right for him here to state, that no misfortune had happened to the young lady on that occasion, for, if any violation had taken place, these defendants would have been within the reach of the law for the capital offence. They journeyed on to London, where they arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, in Hanover square. He entreated the Jury to see the distance this poor young lady had been dragged by these adventurers. On Tuesday she was taken away from Liverpool—on Wednesday she was hurried to Scotland—on Thursday she was kept travelling all night, and until late on Friday, when she arrived in London. He ought to mention, that William Wakefield parted from them while on their road up to town, to join Miss Davis at Macclesfield; and Edward Wakefield was met at the inn in London by a friend, who probably told him to be off quickly, or else he would be apprehended and brought to justice; for immediately on seeing this friend, he told Miss Turner that her father had gone on to Calais, and they must follow him instantly. Thither they accordingly hastened, and arrived there on the Saturday morning, having made this young lady travel during part of the week a journey of 600 miles, in the deepest affliction about her father's supposed distresses.—The moment this abduction was known at Shrigley, Mr. Turner, his brother, and Mr. Grimditch set out in pursuit of Wakefield; but the father was stopped by illness. His brother and Mr. Grimditch followed the parties to Calais, when, where upon seeing Miss Turner upon the pier, they took the necessary steps to recover her. Wakefield began to insist upon his superior right to her person; she was his wife, he said, and he would detain her. Some efforts were then successfully made to get the young lady away from him; and as soon as an opportunity was obtained to remove the veil from her eyes, she became struck with horror at the wicked object of Wakefield, and throwing her arms round her uncle, she clung to him, and turned away with disgust when he said that she was his wife. The parties all went before the magistrates at Calais, who ordered her immediately to be restored to her father, being of opinion, as every other civilized being must have been, that, if by such a course of fraud and forgery, delusion and treachery, a man could derive a property in the object he had so treated, there would be an end to all law and justice. After she had freely quitted Edward Wakefield at Calais, he wrote a letter in confidence to his brother William, and in that, if any where, they might expect a little truth. By a piece of good fortune, this letter had fallen into the hands of the prosecutor, and he would read it.—Here Mr. Serjeant Cross read the letter, in which Edward Wakefield informed his brother of the proceedings at Calais; that Ellen had told *all*, and was anxious to leave him when she knew all; that he had given a solemn declaration in writing, that she and himself had been as brother and sister; that there was no doubt the law could punish them; that he cared not a straw for himself, but advised his brother to get away; that he had written to Nunkey; that the grand question now was, whether the marriage was legal.—This, said Mr. Serjeant Cross, was what Wakefield now relied on, and he understood that witnesses were to be brought forward to prove that, by the custom of Scotland, if one man could get the infant daughter of any father away from him by forgery, menaces, and intimidation, into a sort of contract of marriage with a robber, the act was to be

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held binding; they were to learn that a capital felony might be committed on English ground, which was a redeemable act by marriage at the other side of the Tweed; so that the thief who would be rewarded by a halter in England would be reqited by his booty in Scotland, to the eternal misery of the party who had been stolen by him. This was what was to be set up by way of defence this day. They were to object to the competency of this young lady to give evidence, because the law of England did not allow a wife to give evidence against her husband, lest it should produce implacable animosity between them. To apply this doctrine to a case like this, would be worse than the conduct of the tyrant in ancient times, who tied his victims to dead carcasses and left them to perish in that contact; for what could be more intolerable than the wretched condition of a lady in this state being compelled to have for a companion, for the rest of her life, the fellow who had stolen her away? He could not bring himself to belive Mr. Scarlett would lend himself to the commission of so gross an outrage upon common sense, reason, law, and justice. If such a defence were attempted, he should know how to deal with the case.

Witnesses were then called. *Wm. Turner* deposed that his daughter was 15 on the 12th February 1826; that he was possessed of landed and personal property; that his daughter was at school at Liverpool in March 1826, and that she did not then know any thing whatever of the Wakefields.

Miss Daulby narrated the particulars of Miss Turner's leaving her school with the Frenchman Thevenot, under the pretence of her mother's illness, &c. Miss Turner was quick at learning, had much sagacity; and her disposition was ingenuous and confiding.

Miss Brocklehurst deposed to her acquaintance with Mrs. Frances Wakefield, and, at her request, introduced her to Mrs. Turner.

Mr. Grimdith said he had known Mrs. F. Wakefield for years, and he related the conversations which had passed between them, and the questions he had answered, relative to Mr. Turner's family, that she had put to him.

Mr. Bagshaw, of the firm of Brocklehurst and Co. Bankers, at Macclesfield, gave an account of his advancing Mrs. F. Wakefield (as Miss Daviss) 150*l.* in notes, which she said she wanted for her uncle. Certain notes then shown to him (one paid for the carriage) were some of those he gave her; and she subsequently told him that she had furnished the other defendants with money.

James Oldgrave, waiter at the Albion hotel, Manchester, deposed to the Wakefields coming there with Miss Turner.—*Miss Curven*, living with Mrs. Holmes at the Bush inn, Carlisle, said that when Miss Turner arrived there in the carriage with two gentlemen, she looked much depressed—the very picture of despair—as she said to Mrs. Holmes at the time.—*James Hamilton*, waiter at the inn at Penrith, said, when the parties arrived there, the lady seemed composed and under no restraint. They slept there—one gentleman said, "I must see where your sleep, my dear," to the young lady. They had all separate beds in different rooms.—*Margaret Dunwiddie*, the chambermaid at this inn, corroborated the waiter's statement, and added, that she saw nothing between them but what was loving on both sides—the lady did not appear out of spirits.—*Robert Gallett*, waiter at the Brunwick hotel, London, in March last, said, that on the Friday before Mr. Edward Wakefield came there, his father and brother, and Thevenot, were there. Mr. Edward Wakefield arrived on the 10th of March, at 11 at night, with a young lady. He saw her go into the bedroom in tears, and she refussed to take something, when asked by Mr. Edward Wakefield. After staying an hour and a half, they went off in a postchaise and four for Dartmouth. The Mr. Wakefield who remained (not Mr. W. Wakefield) paid the bill. When Mr. Edward Wakefield departed, he gave him his address—"Mr. and Mrs. E. Wakefield, Paris."

Mr. Grimditch re-examined. He described his proceeding to Calais, and the transactions there with Edward Wakefield. Wakefield asked whether they intended to prosecute him. He said, certainly; how could he expect any thing else: the strongest measures would be resorted to against him, as the act he had been guilty of a most atrocious one, the taking away a mere child, for which he deserved to be shot; that it might be the death of Mrs. Turner, and that Mr. Turner was in London broken-hearted. Wakefield said "Your animadversions are severe; but I have a daughter of my own, and if any man should attempt to take her off in the same manner, I believe I should send a bullet through his head." He then wanted to talk about the marriage, but the witness declined entering on such a discussion beyond assuring him that it was an illegal one. Witness insisted on seeing Miss Turner without restraint. To this Wakefield consented, saying "You will find her passive: she may think favourably of me, but nothing compared to the unbounded affection she has for her parents: I dare say she will fly to you from me when she sees you." He then went and brought Miss Turner, observing, "Well, Mr. Grimditch, I assure you Miss Turner is the same Miss Turner as when I took her away: there has been no consummation of marriage." Miss Turner had gone into a room with her uncles. In about 20 minutes they sent for Mr. Wakefield, and told him they found he had been practising a most extraordinary fraud ack to poor child, and they should take her b wife. England. He said he claimed her as his field, Mr. Critchly said, "I am sure, Mr. Wake Miss it is an illegal marriage; and upon that Turner spoke for the first time in Mr. W akefield's presence, and said, "I am not y our wife, and will never go near you again—you have deceived me." In saying that, she clasped her arms round her uncle's shoulders in wild agitation. Mr. Wakefield said to her, "You must acknowledge that I have behaved to you like a gentleman." "Yes," she said, "I do acknowledge that; but you have deceived me." He adverted very frequently to the question of the legality of the marriage, and witness told him that he must know a marriage brought about by force, or fraud, was illegal. He said, "I did not use force." Witness, "What do you call force?—you got possession of her by means of forged letters—she was wholly in your power." He said "I do not attempt to justify my conduct;" and he again repeated, that if any one had behaved so to his daughter, he would shoot them.—A French commissary was brought into the room. He asked Miss Turner if she would go with her uncle or Mr. Wakefield, and she said, "with her uncle."

Miss Turner was then called, and her appearance excited a great sensation. She is a pretty genteel girl. Before she was sworn, however, Mr. SCARLETT objected to her evidence, and the young lady retired, and continued absent during the discussion that ensued. Mr. Scarlett contended, that as Miss Turner had been legally married to Mr. Wakefield, she could not be examined against her husband, unless she had sustained injuries from him by force, of which there was no evidence in this case. She had given her free consent to the marriage; and in cases in which marriages had been brought about by false assurance, yet such marriages were deemed valid.—Mr. Sergeant CROSS said, the marriage had been brought about by intimidation; as the evidence had proved, and therefore Miss Turner was a competent witness.—Baron HULLOCK said, he thought she ought to be examined, and he would exercise his discretion by allowing it.

Miss Turner was then sworn. She described her leaving the school, her meeting Mr. Edward Wakefield, whom she had never seen before, the story he told her of her father's distresses, &c. When he mentioned the plan of marriage, she made him no answer; and on his pressing for one, she said, she should see her papa soon, when she could consult with him. She corroborated the statements made by Mr. Serjeant Cross respecting the false assertions made to her by Wakefield as to her father's affairs, his being at the inn surrounded by bailiffs, his requesting she would immediately marry Mr. Wakefield, &c. When she reached Scotland, she received a ring, and a form of ceremony took place, and she believed herself the lawful wife of Edward Wakefield. She wrote a letter to her mother from Calais, which Mr. Edward Wakefield dictated, signed E. Wakefield

Mr. Critchly, brother-in-law of Mr. Turner, deposed to the proceedings at Calais. Wakefield admitted to him that he had never seen Miss Turner before his introduction at the inn, but said that she had been represented to him as a rich heiress and a fine girl, and he had determined to possess her. When witness said at Calais that the marriage was not a legal one, Miss Turner exclaimed, "Thank God for it!"

Mr. SCARLETT, for the Defendants, addressed the Jury, and began by noticing Mr. Serjeant Cross's remarks on the absence and elevation of Sir John Copley, who was to have led for the Plaintiffs. He said, he did not think the cause had sustained any loss by such elevation, as there were many Learned Gentlemen around him not inferior to him in talents and experience, who would have conducted the case quite as well; and as to his being attached to no party, he (Mr. Scarlet) believed the general proposition was untrue which held up the man of no party as the most independent. In general, those who affected to be the most independent of all would condescend to be dependent upon any; and without meaning an injurious reflection upon any one, he would say, as a general proposition, that it was no compliment to a professional man to say that he was independent of every party; because the ready inference which the world always drew was, that he was open to all parties!—He then entered upon the facts of the case. It was his duty to support the cause of Justice, and if the Defendants expected him to defend the act of which they were accused, they had deceived themselves. That it was wrong, every one admitted, even Mr. Wakefield himself; still a less disposition to vengeance might have been exhibited in getting up the case, of which the attempt to mix Mrs. Frances Wakefield up in it was a proof. Mr. Scarlett argued at some length that there was no evidence of her participation in the alleged conspiracy, for though she had supplied Mr. Wakefield with money, it had not been shown that she knew for what purpose he wanted it. The expressions contained in her letters to Mr. W. Wakefield, might refer to her own situation and not to Miss Turner's. She had already been the victim of sorrow and anguish, yet upon such trifling grounds she had been charged as a participator in the alleged conspiracy. He felt certain the Jury would not entertain such charge. With regard to the other parties; the character of the transaction rested chiefly on the question, whether the marriage had or had not been a free one: Miss Turner had been described as a clever girl,—a person of sagacity and quick apprehension. Could such a person have been deceived in the manner asserted? It appeared to him that the marriage was a legal one, and that Miss Turner had concurred to promote it, from the first stage from Manchester down to the ceremony itself. She had gone through it with alacrity and even impatience;—after the marriage, she had displayed the same joy, and was seen hanging affectionately on Mr. Wakefield's arm at Calais; and before that, she had been seen sitting on his knee. Did not these facts qualify the imputed offence? He did not mean to justify the measure resorted to in order to obtain possession of the person of Miss Turner; but if it appeared that throughout the whole affair she had been a free agent, that she had acted from inclination, and had no restraint whatever put upon her, he owned that he thought those circumstances would, in some measure, qualify the offence.—Mr. S. after making some further observations, concluded by repeating that he should bring evidence to show that the marriage between Mr. Wakefield and Miss Turner was, by the law of Scotland, a legal marriage.

Mr. Baron HULLOCK expressed an opinion, that if Mr. Scarlett should succeed in proving all that he had stated, he would not touch the case, which, in his opinion, had been pretty satisfactorily made out against the defendants. He would, however, hear the evidence.

Witnesses for the defence were now examined. *Robert Wilson*, of the Albion inn, Manchester, deposed that the parties came to his house on the 7th of last March, when he saw no discontent manifested by Miss Turner, who was under no restraint, and might have gone or sent a message to Mr. R. Turner, who lived 200or 300 yards only from his house. The Waiter gave similar testimony.—*Richard Steele*, post boy, said he drove the parties to Huddersfield: the lady did not seem alarmed; but they all laughed and talked so loud, that some people asked him if he had players inside? He said no; he thought it was a wedding.—*Wheatley*, who lived at Huddersfield, saw the young lady there, who seemed quite at her ease.—*Charles Cross*, waiter at the Toutine inn, said the parties appeared there as agreeable as man and wife—or sister and gentleman. (*a laugh*) *Mary Brook*, chambermaid, who attended Miss Turner, said she saw her sitting alone, apparently without any restraint.—*Wm. Langstaff* drove the parties from Huddersfield to Halifax, and heard both the lady and gentleman laughing when they got into the carriage.—Several other postboys, waiters, and chambermaids, at different places, gave similar testimony.—At Carlisle, while Mr. Edw. Wakefield was writing letters, Miss Turner, played at draughts with Mr. W. Wakefield, and laughed heartily with him.

Wm. Grahdm drove the parties to Gretna Green and witnessed the ceremony, at which, he said Miss Turner behaved like other ladies he had seen on such occasions. She answered loudly, and on their being told to embrace each other after the marriage, turned round as partly to meet Mr. Wakefield with a kind kiss, as may be.—*Linton*, landlord of the inn at Gretna, was also present at the marriage, and said that Miss Turner answered all the questions distinctly, very willingly met Mr. Wakefield's embrace, dined at his house, and seemed quite agreeable and affectionate.

David Laing, the Gretna Green Clergyman (blacksmith) dressed in a black coat, velvet waistcoat and breeches, hat cut in the clerical fashion, and shining top boots,—an old man, with a shrewd vulgar look,—now got into the witness-box. The ridiculous gravity of his expression and significant nodding of his head excited the mirth of the Court several times during his examination. He said, he had married the couple in the usual way, after the Scotch form; that is, by putting a ring on the lady's finger, joining their hands, "and that way." He wished them well, shook hands with them, and told them to embrace each other. He asked the lady for a pair of gloves, and she gave him a 20s. note to buy them. She was perfectly agreeable to go through the ceremony, and made no objections, and he gave the lady the usual marriage certificate. The gentleman asked him what wine he would drink, and he said *Shumpine*. When he had finished his wine, he went into the room again, and saw them both looking very agreeable. Besides the *Shumpine*, he got perhaps 40 or 50*l.*—he could not say to a few pounds, for he was hard of hearing! He had been upwards of 48 years doing those marriages: he got his livelihood by them; was now beyond 75 years of age; was a merchant before, that is, a travelling pedlar. Marriages in Scotland were not always done in churches his mode was law; thought it might be the unregular one, it was right nevertheless—the good old unregular mode—and his marriages had always been held to be legal. When the parties came before him, with two witnesses, he asked them whether they took each other for man and wife; they said they did, and he then declared them to be man and wife for ever more, "and so and so, in the Scotch way, you observe."

Baron HULLOCK asked, whether it was by a fellow like this that Mr. Scarlett intended to prove the custom of the law of Scotland?—Mr. SCARLETT said they had other witnesses.

J. Quillac, the keeper of the hotel at Calais, knew Mr. Edward Wakefield; he brought a lady last March to the hotel; they remained five or six days, and passed all the while as man and wife,—as Mr. and Mrs. Wakefild. They rented a saloon and two chambers with two beds; they were apartments both opening to the saloon as well as to each other, and were those frequently used by married people; the rooms formed one connected set.—A plan of the rooms was handed to witness, and identified by him, to show this connexion.

Mr. Macneil, a Writer of the signet, and the Sheriff Depute of Perthshire, had been in Court during the examinations, and taking the facts as stated at Gretna, they constituted enough for a marriage to be valid in the law of Scotland, taking into consideration the evidence of Miss Turner. This witness underwent a very able examination by Mr. Brougham, upon the law of Scotland, in which the Learned Gentleman developed a luminous exposition of the old Roman law, and pointed out how the civil law, which had formed for ages the common law of Europe, was the basis of the law of Scotland in matters of this nature. Mr. Macneil admitted that though he thought this marriage valid according to repeated decisions of the Scottish law, yet he had never heard of a case which resembled the present in all its circumstances. He knew it to be a high offence by the civil law to carry away an infant; but he thought, to constitute the criminality in a legal sense, there must be force,—that mere deceit was insufficient. He knew a case in which a lady had been married according to this form, but the husband not afterwards thinking it binding, tacitly permitted a separation, and she married again, and had children by the second connexion, during the subsistence of which the parties were often visited by the first husband; and yet, afterwards, when by the death of her father she acquired a considerable inheritance, the first husband re-assumed his rights, and the marriage was held to be valid.—*Q.* By Mr. BROUGHAM: —Is there the slightest pretence for saying that this ceremony resembled the marriage form of the Church of Scotland—a thing done by a drunken pedlar, in an ale-house before a post-boy? Would a clergyman not be censurable for committing such an act?—*A.* Yes, I know he would; but still the marriage would be valid.

The COURT said, it was now prepared to give an opinion as to the admissibility of the young lady's evidence. "I should feel myself bound," continued Mr. Baron Hullock, "to admit her evidence, even were I satisfied that this was a legal marriage." A wife was in repeated instances a competent witness against her husband, from the necessity of the case—in all personal torts, attempts upon her liberty, conspiracies, attempts to poison, prosecutions for misdemeanour. Were it otherwise, it would indeed be a strange incongruity for the law to shut out the only individual who could speak to the injury inflicted upon her. Where it not so, then injustice of the most infamous kind could be committed with perfect impunity. He gave this opinion, even though the marriage were held to be legal, a fact more than doubtful. Mr. Macneil's evidence did not at all meet this particular case.

Mr. Serjeant CROSS replied, and arraigned in terms of the warmest indignation the base hardihood of the defence which had been made by these parties. That defence was no less than this—they had in law committed no crime, because they had, in fact, fully perpetrated their detestable act, under circumstances of singular atrocity. They had this day dared to aggravate their base act, by circumstances which he should have hardly believed any being with the common feelings of human nature would have dared to press into the cause. Had they not, in profligate defence of their own solemn declaration in hand-writing infamously and falsely insinuated, by their plan of the sleeping-rooms, that this infant was defiled by the robber who had stolen her? God forbid, that in the discharge of his professional duty he should ever be found to lend himself to such a defence. To stain for ever the condition of the victim of their perfidy—to wound through all life the dearest feelings of her already sufficiently afflicted family, to belie their own letter, which declared that the parties had lived "as brother and sister," was a consummation of infamy that had never been surpassed. Did not the whole of the evidence refute the infamous insinuation? Were not the parties found in separate beds at Penrith and Calais? Was there any pretence then for the horrible, the disgusting, and infamous insinuation of these culprits? Whatever effect should follow this refinement upon villany here, there was a place where he knew it would not be lost sight of, and that was where judgement would have to pass upon them, when the Court above would not forget it in estimating its sentence. The Learned Serjeant then reviewed the whole of the evidence, and contended that all the facts were brought home to the defendants.

At eight o'clock, Mr. Baron HULLOCK proceeded to charge the Jury. In adverting to the separate cases of these defendants, he thought the Jury could entertain little doubt of the guilt of the two Wakefields, but the case as regarded Mrs. Wakefield stood on a different ground, as she might not have known precisely the arrangements and full intentions of all the other parties. His Lordship was proceeding to sum up the evidence in detail, when he was informed by the Jury that they had made up their minds upon the facts.—After a confe-

rence among Counsel, it was agreed to take a verdict of "Not guilty" upon the third count of the indictment, which insinuated the use of *force*, there being no evidence to sustain that charge.—The Jury having intimated a wish to retire, the Court said, that if they meant to consider the bearings of all the facts, he had better proceed with his charge.—The Foreman replied, that their only point of consideration referred to Mrs. Wakefield.—The Jury, after retiring for 20 minutes, returned with a verdict of *guilty*, against Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield (the wife of the father of the other defendants.) —When the verdict was announced, strong marks of approbation were heard in Court.

The Court then adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

Saturday morning.

At the meeting of the Court this morning, the defendants (Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield) were indicted for the abduction of Miss Turner. They withdrew their former plea of "Not guilty," and pleaded "*Guilty*" to the 5th count.—They were then ordered to stand committed to Lancaster Castle.

MRS. WAKEFIELD.—We understand that Mr. Turner has, in a manner and with a forbearance in the highest degree creditable to his injured feelings, intimated his intention of not pressing for the judgment of the Court against the female defendant. The verdict alone, to a person of ordinary feelings, is, when contemplated, sufficiently humiliating, and cannot fail to be a severe punishment; to which, as regards Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. Turner, it seems, is unwilling to add incarceration in gaol—(*Macclesfield Courier.*)

THE WAKEFIELD CASE.—Shrigley Park, the delightful seat of Mr. Turner, is about five miles north of Macclesfield, and was purchased by him a few years ago, from the representatives of the ancient family of the Downes' of Shrigley, now extinct in the male line, but which had been settled there nearly five centuries. This estate, and another in the same county, we believe, cost Mr Turner upwards of 130,000*l*. He and his brother possess enormous wealth—in all probability more than half a million of money,—and Mrs. E. G. Wakefield,—for in that relation to Mr. W. Miss Turner *now* stands according to the opinion of the learned Judge on the trial,—is the heiress apparent and presumptive to the whole. We are enabled to state, on good authority, that immediate steps will be taken to annul the marriage by a legislative enactment; and we have little doubt but that a bill will be laid before Parliament, next Session, for that purpose. The expense, it will be seen, incurred in obtaining the marriage, did not cost Mr. E. G. Wakefield more than 150*l*.; but the cost of dissolving the contract, added to that of the trial, will possibly exceed 10,000*l*.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

THE WAKEFIELDS.—Mr. Turner, the father of Miss Turner, intends to bring a summary process in the Ecclesiastical Court, to determine the legality of the marriage farce between the parties. The last decision on Gretna-green marriage is that of Sir Wm. Scott (now Lord Stowell), in the case of Dalrymple against Dalrymple. The judgment was most elaborate, and its principle was this—"that marriages in elopement to Gretna-green may be considered valid, if the parties be obtained *fairly and without fraud*, and the marriage be solemnized according to the forms required by the law of Scotland.

Mr. Edward Wakefield's first wife was a young lady possessing considerable personal attractions, a most amiable disposition, and handsome fortune. She resided with her father at Tottenham, where Mr Wakefield, by chance, first became acquainted with her. As a proof of the persevering qualities of this gentleman, on his suit being rejected, he followed the young lady, who was then scarcely turned eighteen, to almost every place of fashionable resort in the kingdom (whither she went for the purpose of avoiding him), for the space of more than three years, when, being completely tired out, she at length yielded to his entreaties, and became Mrs. Wakefield. Two children were the fruit of this union, who are still living.—*Globe.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 10

Lord KING followed up two or three questions respecting the duration of the present Ministerial *inter. regnum*; which, "seeing half a dozen of his MAJESTY'S Ministers present, such as they were, he wished to ask them"—by some very galling observations on the subject of the composition of an Administration. "Whether the Ministry were complete or not," he observed, "was to him a most unimportant matter; for, of all the animals in the Ministerial Menagerie, the Prime Minister was the most unnecessary, He stated this advisedly, and on the highest authority. In 1800, an experiment had been made, of what sort of a thing it was possible to make a Minister; and by the experiment it had been ascertained, that you might make a Jack-boots a Prime Minister. Now an experiment was trying, if the country could not go on without any Minister. First it had been proved, that any person would make a Minister, and now it seemed to be ascertained, that no Minister, at all was wanted."

In vain, however, his Lordship applied the spur to the half-dozen of Ministers present. They were as silent as the Senators of Venice in the Play. Their business is to vote in the Cabinet (to draw their salaries and exercise the patronage of their respective offices being always implied), and not to render reasons or to repel attacks in Parliament. Till some one draughted from the Commons takes his place among them, they must bear

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Results of the Arctic Expeditions.—Dr. Jamieson has observed, that the four Arctic Expeditions, viz. that under Captain Rose, and the three under Captain Parry, afford the following general facts and inferences;—1. That the regions explored abound in primitive and transition rocks; and that, although the secondary rocks occupy considerable tracts, still their extent is more limited than that of the older formations; that the alluvial deposites are not extensive; that true or modern volcanic rocks were nowhere met with; and that the only traces of tertiary strata were found in the sandstones and clays connected with the secondary traps of Baffin's Bay. 2. That the primitive and transition islands were, in all probability, at one time connected together, and formed a continuous mass with the continental parts of America; and that in the plains and hollows of this land were deposited the secondary limestones, sandstones, gypsum, and coal, and upon these again the tertiary rocks. 3. That, after the deposition of these secondary and tertiary rocks, the land appears to have been broken up, and reduced either suddenly or by degrees, or partly by sudden and violent action and partly by the long-continued agency of the atmosphere and the ocean, into its present insular and peninsular form; and that, consequently, the secondary and tertiary formations were formerly, in those regions, more extensively distributed than they are at present. 4. That, previously to the deposition of the coal formation, as that of Melville Island, the transition and primitive hills and plains supported a rich and luxuriant vegetation, principally of cryptogamous plants, especially tree ferns the prototypes of which are now met with only in the tropical regions of the earth. The fossil corals of the secondary limestones also intimate that, before, during, and after the deposition of the coal formation, the waters of the ocean were so constituted as to support polyparia closely resembling those of the present equatorial seas. 5. That previously to and during the deposition of the tertiary strata, these now frozen regions supported forests of dicotyledonous trees, as is shown by the fossil dicotyledonous woods met with in connexion with these strata in Baffin's Bay, and by the fossil wood of Melville Island, Cape York, and Byam Martin Island. 6. That the boulders or rolled blocks met with in different quarters, and in tracts distant from their original localities, afford evidence of the passage of water across them, and at a period subsequent to the deposition of the newest solid strata, namely, those of the tertiary class. 7. That nowhere are there any discoverable traces of the agency of modern volcanoes; and we may add, that in the Arctic Regions the only known appearances of this kind are those in Jan Mayen's Island, described by Scoresby. 8. That the only intimations of older volcanic action are those afforded by the presence of secondary trap rocks, such as basalt, greenstone, traptufa, and amygdaloid. 9. That the black bituminous coal, the coal of the oldest coal formation, which some speculators maintained to be confined to the more temperate and warmer regions of the earth, is now proved, by its discovery in Melville Island, far to the west, and in Jamieson's land, far to the east, in Old Greenland, to form an interesting and important feature in the geognostical constitution of Arctic countries. 10. That the red sandstone of Possession Bay, &c. renders it probable that rock-salt may occur in that quarter. 11. That, although no new metalliferous compounds have occurred to gratify the curiosity of the mineralogist, yet the regions explored by Captain Parry have afforded various interesting and highly useful ores—such as octahedral or magnetic iron ore, rhomboidal or red iron ore, prismatic or brown iron ore, and prismatic chrome ore or chromate of iron; also the common ore of copper, or copper pyrities; molybdæna glance, or sulphuret of molybdæna; ore of titanium; and that interesting and valuable mineral, graphite or black lead. 12. That the gems, the most valued and most beautiful of mineral substances, are not wanting in the Arctic Regions visited by the Expeditions, is proved by the great abundance of the precious garnet, which we doubt not will be found, on more particular examination of the primitive rocks, to present all the beautiful colours and elegant forms for which it is so much admired. Rock-crystal, another of the gems, was met with; and also beryl and zircon. 13. That these newly discovered lands exhibit the same general geognostical arrangements as occur in all other extensive tracts of country hitherto examined by the naturalist; a fact which strengthens that opinion which maintains that the grand features of nature, in the mineral kingdom, are every where similar, and, consequently, that the same general agencies must have prevailed generally during the formation of the solid mass of the earth. 15, Lastly, that the apparent irregularities which at first sight present themselves to our attention in the grand arrangements in the mineral kingdom, are the offspring of our own feeble powers of observation, and disappear when the phenomena are examined in all their relations. It is then, indeed, that the mind obtains those enduring and sublime views of the power of the Deity, which in geology reward the patient observer, raise one of the most beautiful and interesting departments of natural science to its true rank, and prove that its relations connect, as it were, in the scale of magnitude, the phenomena of the earth with those more extensive arrangements presented to our intelligence in the planetary system, and in the grand framework of the universe itself.

It is at length placed beyond doubt, that the Nile, of which Bruce conceived he had discovered the sources in Abyssinia, and which the Portuguese had seen and described in the sixteenth century, is only a tributary stream flowing into the true Nile, of which the real source is much nearer to the Equator. For this information we are indebted to M. Calliand, who accompanied the predatory expedition of the two sons, Ismael and Ibrahim, of the Pacha of Egypt into Nubia, and who, in conjunction with M. Latorres, has made known to us a new region in the interior of Africa, more than five hundred miles in length, and extending to the tenth degree of northern latitude. This gentleman has likewise determined the position of the city of Meroe, of which he found the ruins in the Delta, formed by the Bahr-el-Abriel (the White River), and the Barh-el-Azraq (the Blue River), precisely in the spot where D'Anville had placed them upon the authority of ancient authors. Avenues of sphynxes and of lions, propylea and temples in the Egyptian style, forests of pyramids, a vast enclosure formed with unbaked bricks, seem to point out in this place the existence of a large capital, and may serve to elucidate the still undecided question, "whether civilization followed the course of the Nile from Ethiopia to Egypt; or, whether it ascended from Egypt to Nubia?"

MR. GURNEY'S *New Steam Engine and, Boiler.*—We learn, with great satisfaction that the new boiler constructed by Mr. Gurney, is found, after having undergone the strictest proof and trial, to be in a perfect state. The proprietor guarantees the following comparative advantages as arising formhis improvements. The new boiler professes to be, 1st, *absolutely safe*; in proof of this, it is said to have been repeatedly broken purposely, when in full action, without the slightest mischievous effects. 2dly, it weighs but one-twentieth part of what a common boiler weighs of the same degree of power. 3dly, it occupies but one-tenth of the room required by a common boiler of the same power. 4thly, it saves one-sixth of the expense of fuel in a stationary engine, and one-half at sea. 5thly, it costs little more than one-half the expense of manufacture and keeping in repair. It will be recollected, that we some time ago noticed Mr. Gurney's improvements in steam machinery, with a view to locomotive purposes, and mentioned a carriage which he had constructed for travelling on ordinary roads. We had sanguine hopes of seeing, ere this, that carriage itself in motion, and contributing to the public service and convenience; but we understand that the subject was necessarily laid aside, on account of the Government having caused the whole of the inventor's attention to be directed to the new boiler itself, with a view to maritime purposes. We understand that the Lords of the Admiralty, attended by their penetrating secretary, and also the Commissioners of the Navy Board, have repeatedly visited the factory in the Regent's Park, where Mr. Gurney's experiments were prosecuted, and have watched the results with the greatest interest, and that they are fully satisfied of the advantages of the new machinery, and have detertermined on adopting it in the navy, &c. It may be necessary to mention, in explanation of the vast advantages gained in weight and size in the new engine, that the boiler is peculiarly constructed of tubes, so as to take advantage of some important laws of heat; the inventor having, after a long and laborious course of experiments, overcome all the hitherto insurmountable obstacles to that mode of generating steam. Those obstacles are said to have been chiefly chemical, and if so, the studies and habits of Mr. Gurney peculiarly fitted him for the task of successfully attacking them. The fact, also, of the safety and principle of the boiler being unaffected by any degree of pressure which can be given to steam, has permitted the use of a new engine, in connexion with it, which is exceedingly simple, light, and powerful, when compared with the present ponderous and complex machinery necessarily connected with the common boiler. The engine and boiler have been in constant and successful action for upwards of twelve months, and they continue so still, and are now open to the inspection of all persons interested in the subject.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The mineral springs of Astross, in this county were once very celebrated, though now almost unknown. "To trace the rise and fall of this little village may afford some amusement. Of its rise to fame, Aubrey, in his 'Lives of Eminent Men,' relates the following history: 'Thomas Willis, M. D. about 1657, riding towards Brackley to a patient, his way led him through Astross, where he observed the stones in the little rill were discoloured of a kind of crocus-martis colour: thought he this may be indication of iron;—he gets galls, and puts some of the powder into the water, and immediately it turned blackish;—'then,' said he 'I'll not send my patients now so far as Tunbridge,' and so in a short time brought these waters into vogue, and hath inriched a poor, obscure village.' Of its fall, the following note, in the hand writing of the late Robert Bland, M. D. on a blank leaf of 'Radcliffe's Life and Letters' (1736), purchased at the sale of his books, explains the reason:—'The inhabitants of Astross, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, having obliged Dr. Radcliffe to pay for the keeping of a bastard child, laid to him by an infamous woman of the place, the doctor told them 'he would put a toad into their well? accordingly, by decreeing the waters of the place, which, from the recommendation of Dr. Willis, had acquired considerable [illegible] they fell into almost entire disuse.' Willis 1675, Radcliffe 1714."

THE TIMES.—MARCH 12.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY. ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We have taken the trouble of analyzing the majority and minority on the Catholic question the other night; and if it is good for the pride of intellectual superiority to receive a lesson of humiliation, it may read one here. On one (the unsuccessful) side, we find arrayed all that the House of Commons contains, most conspicuous for wisdom, eloquence, Parliamentary experience, and historical research; all the great names which will be hereafter associated with the history of our time, supported by a host of men, whose intelligence and acuteness, extensive local knowledge, and intimate connexion with Ireland, entitled their opinions to the highest respect: on the other, with the exception of Mr. Peel and the Master of the Rolls, not one individual of talent or reputation. We do wish gentlemen would look attentively at these lists—that they would consider the character and authority of those who composed the minority, and the description of opponents by whom their efforts were defeated. The Master of the Rolls held a brief for the University he represents, which was got up by Dr. Phillpotts (who married a niece of the Chancellor's) in the shape of a pert and abusive pamphlet, addressed to Mr. Canning. The Right Hon. Gentleman himself did not care a straw which way the question was decided; and this indifference every body knows that he expressed before the debate. Lawyers, too change their opinions with more facility than laymen; and it is notorious that his Honour's have not been invariably the same. Mr. Peel talks a great deal about "his conscientious conviction," and "his unshackled independence." We respect Mr. Peel as a useful public man; but in this case, without meaning to cast any imputation on his character, we reject his authority and deny his independence. He is too deeply committed with his party to be able to act, or even think, freely, upon the Catholic question. If Mr. Peel had never adopted, or was now to abandon, his present line of politics, undoubtedly he would not be reduced to spin cotton for his bread; but destitute as he is of the extrinsic advantages of birth and connexion, he would possess none of his present influence and power. The anti-Catholics regard him as their leader, as the child and champion of their cause. He might, indeed, be "*splendide mendax*," and kick down the ladder on which he has climbed to fame; but this would be too great a sacrifice to expect of human patriotism: nor do we believe (though his mind *may* have occasionally misgiven him, and we think it *must*) that his opinions have undergone any such change as to call for a corresponding alteration in his conduct. With regard to the other names in the same list, it is about as needless to speak of them, as it is useless to speak to them. Men like Sir John Newport, Sir H. Parnell, and Mr. Spring Rice, who are enthusiastically attached to Ireland, and intimately acquainted with her situation, bring the fruits of their industry, experience, and intelligence, for the information of Parliament; and by the Lowthers, the Manners's and the Somersets—admirable representatives of English ignorance—and intolerance—they are always overwhelmed. Such is the state of this question, and such it will continue, as long as there shall exist a tacit convention on the part of our rulers that Ireland shall be left to her fate. On this, not least difficult subject of legislation, every man votes as his fancy or his interest may suggest; and repeatedly has the welfare and tranquility of Ireland been disregarded, that some oby may retain his seat, and the good graces of a bigoted and besotted corporation. Will Mr. Canning allow this system to go on, by still sanctioning the wretched delusion that this is "no party question? We really do hope, that the angry state of the Treasury Bench announces "*le commencement de la fin*" of this pernicious and disgraceful anomaly. It must be owned, that at this critical juncture, the Opposition are acting a noble and disinterested part. Instead of availing themselves with any selfish views of the disunion of Government, they strenuously support such measures (orginate where they may) as are congenial to their own liberal and enlightened policy. Mr. Canning has acquired the applause of his opponents: let him prove himself to be superior to the vulgar attraction of office. If he feels as he ought, for his own honour and his country's good, he must speedily choose one of two alternatives to dictate, or resign.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH 1827.

(Continuedast from the last Page.)

denuement in which the man who once possessed one half of the world found himself at the moment of his death, Mr. Marchand permitted some friends so see these veritable robes, consecrated by glory and misfortune.

BERLIN MARCH 28.—In order that all the Menonites dwelling in the Prussian dominions may be freed from making oaths at variance with their religious principles, his Majesty has ordained as follows:—"If a Menonite is called on to swear an oath, as a party, or to be heard as a witness, or is nominated to an office in which the taking an oath is necessary, he must by a certificate from the Elders, Teachers, or Presidents of his Congregation, show that he was born in the Menonite sect, or that at least a year before the commencement of the process, or the nomination to office, he has belonged to this religious society, and that he has hitherto led an irreproachable life. To this attestation the Menonites must at the same time be added. The affirmation by means of a shake of the hands, which is the form followed by them, has equal force with the actual swearing of an oath, and whoever abuses this form in confirmation of an untruth, shall receive the punishment of perjury."

The letters from Havanna are to the 11th March. LABORDE continued to blockade Commodore PORTER at Key West. There had been great alarm at the Havanna respecting the prospects of a war between England and Spain, but it was rather subsiding. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men. Coffee had fallen much in value: it was quoted at six dollars.

The *Etoile* extracts from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg, a letter from Vienna, giving an account of the splendid funeral of BEETHOVEN, and reflecting severely on M. MOSCHELLES, who "has himself had occasion to know" the support which the numerous Amateurs in this city (Vienna) afford to distinguished talents," for taking the liberty to cause a subscription to be made in London, of which BEETEEVEN had no need. We confess it did surprise us not a little, that in a country like Austria, in which musical genius is so highly appreciated, a man like BEETHOVEN should be allowed to starve. We can almost pardon the sensitiveness of the citizens of Vienna on this tender point. The defence of the Austrians is coupled with an accusation of illiberality brought against the English nation, founded on the treatment of M. VON WEBER by the higher ranks. But allowance ought to be made for the taste of nations. Musical taste is extensively cultivated in the South of Germany, while even among the higher ranks of England it is alleged there is more pretension than skill in music. It was observed the other day at a public dinner, by a Member for a great City, that the Fine Arts flourish only in free countries. If music be a fine art, we fear we must in that case renounce our claim to freedom. But the art of Cookery is said to be better understood in England now than it was in France even before the Revolution; and if WEBER was not rewarded according to his expectations, as a set-off our Nobility give higher salaries to Cooks than are paid in any country in the world.

Morning Curonicle April 11.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, MARCH 31.—On arriving here, the other day, after an absence of three years, I was much surprised at the change which has taken place in public opinion, and the freedom and boldness with which men of all parties now speak their minds, so different from the caution and reserve of former times. In the coffee-houses, and in the streets, as well as in the best society of the *saloons*, I hear the measures of government openly canvassed and criticised; and the Ultra-Royalists are as violent as the Liberals in condemning the Ministers. As I mix a good deal with various classes, it may interest you to learn the result of my observations. Liberal opinions have unquestionably gained, and are gaining, ground. More than two-thirds of the nation are on that side. The leading men anxiously desire the continuance of peace, and are most friendly towards England. There are, however, a few Jacobins remaining, who are eager for war, because they know that it would be most unpopular with the nation, and that they believe and hope that it would afford them chances to bring about another revolution—to dethrone, and again drive out the reigning family, and restore their public Strange to say, these Jacobins have for allies a small number of Ultra-loyalists—men of no talent or weight in the nation, but who have influence at court; and, being closely united with the Jesuits, madly seek to push France and Spain into a contest with England, in order to support priestcraft and despotism. They are fools not to see, that, in such a contest, they would soon fall victims to popular fury. The Jesuits are wiser, and reason better. They argue, that for them there are but two alternatives complete mastery, or total destruction;—and that, unless they avail themselves of the means they posses under the *present reign*, the latter alternative awaits them. The Duc D' Angolme is known to be against them, and to oppose their encroachments. A proof of this was lately given in the dismissal of M. Tharin, a Jesuit, from being tutor to the Duke of Bordeaux.

Thus they foresee that, when the Dauphin succeeds to the Throne, their hopes are crushed. All sensible and moderate men expect that his reign will have a beneficial and healing influence. This party of Ultras, the Apostolicals, of whom I have been speaking, are devided from the main body of Royalists, with whom they had formerly acted in concert. These moderate and well-meaning Royalists are unshaken in their attachment to the Bourbons; but, along with this, they are earnest advocates for a representative form of government. It surprised me to meet now ranged in this class, La Bourdonnaye, Hyde de Neuville, and others, whom I knew formerly; as supporters of absolute monarchy; and these conversions may be taken as one proof of the progress of liberal opinions, which I have called unquestionably. Another proof may be seen in the elections to fill up the vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies. At Orleans, a place hitherto celebrated for *royalism*, a Liberal is chosen in opposition to an Ultra. the same thing has just occurred at Bayonne, where the banker Lafitte had been named. The like is expected a Rouen, where Alexandre Lameth, an old revolutionist, will be named; and for two other places, MM. Bignon and Lafayette will be elected. In addition to these signs of the times, take the circulation of the different Journals, and you may judge of the temper of the public. They may be stated in round numbers:—*Constitutional*, 20,000; *Journal des Debats*, 12,000; *Courier Francais*, 5 to 6000; *Quotidienne*, 5 to 6000; while the *Gazette de France* and *Journal de Paris*, only 1,500. These facts speak for themselves. Let the Apostolicals, then, take warning, and beware!

There are great complaints of the stagnation of trade. At Lyons, thousands of weavers are out of work; and, from all I can learn, we shall beat them in manufacturing silks. There is much discontent among the people, and every opportunity is seized to give vent to it. At the theatres, whenever any expression can be applied against the Government, the applause is universal.

In the Chambers of Peers, there was, a few days ago, a trial of strength between the Liberals and the Ministry, in the nomination of a Commission on the Law of the Press, and the latter were defeated, as the Duc de Broglie was chosen in opposition to them. The law will be so modified in the Peers, as to be rendered harmless.

The rage for building has been terribly checked here, and many of the builders ruined. The population has not augmented in the same ratio as the houses.

The number of English is much less than formerly. Lady Granville's list is nearly two-thirds less than last year. Every body is anxious that her Ladyship should return hither, for her kind and pleasing manner and has gained for her the good will of all parties and all classes.

English News.

THE MINISTRY.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF MONDAY THE 25TH APRIL.

(From the Courier.)

We are still unable to announce any final arrangements respecting the new Ministry. The negociations which have been carried on for some time with the Marquis of Lansdown are not yet brought to a conclusion, although the contrary has been confiuently asserted by some of our contemporaries.

(From the Morning Chronicle.

We learn that the negotiation, the breaking off, of which we so much regretted, was renewed on Saturday with the Marquis of Lansdown and the Whigs. The Duke of Devonshire set off for Bow-wood on Saturday evening, Lord Lansdown having taken his departure for that seat on Saturday morning. His Grace was the bearer of the propositions to the Noble Marquis. His Grace had not returned at twelve o'clock last night; but we rejoice to have it to state, that an arrangement was looked on as most probable.

(From the Star.)

Four o'Clock.—We stop the press to state, that we have ascertained that the Duke of Devonshire returned this morning from the Marquis of Lansdown's at Bow-wood, in Wiltshire, whither he had gone on Saturday by desire of the King. Immediately after his arrival in town, his Grace waited on Mr. Canning, to whom he stated that the slight differences which existed between the Marquis and Mr. Canning were now happily removed, and that his Lordship had agreed to join Mr. Canning's Administration. It is reported that Lord Holland has also agreed to form a part of the new Administration. Mr. Calcraft is to be Master of the Mint. In addition to the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir John Copley, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Huskisson, and Sir Charles Grant, had a long conference with Mr. Canning, at his house in Downing Street.

(From the Globe and Traveller.)

The journey of his Grace to Bow-wood arose from a declaration of opinion on the part of a great body of the Whigs, that it was desirable, on public principles, to give Mr. Canning support against the party by whom he has been assailed. As the objections of the Marquis of Lansdown to take office had not been removed when he left town, it was deemed of importance by his Grace that no time should be lost in communicating to him the opinion of his freinds, Mr. Canning having expressed his desire that the negociation should be renewed. The King, who has honoured the Duke of Devonshire by his friendship, is said also to have signified a wish that his Grace should undertake the mission. Whatever issue the negociations between Mr. Canning and the Whigs may have, Mr. Brougham will not take office. The objections to his doing so have rested entirely with himself. He has, however, been extremely anxious, on public principles, to promote an arrangement which will give the administration the active support of his political friends.

Half-past Three o'Clock.—No ministerial arrangements are yet settled, but we can announce that the negociations are going on favourably. After the Duke of Devonshire left the Foreign Office at two, Mr. Canning immediately went to His Majesty, at St. James's.

LIST OF THE LATE RESIGNATIONS.

The Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Lowther, } Junior Lords of do.
Lord Granville Somerset, }
Mr. Lushington, Secretary of ditto.
Mr. Arbuthnot, Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Woods and Forests.
The Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. Peel, Secretary of State (Home.)
Earl Bathurst, ditto (Colonial.)
Lord Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief and Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.
Sir C. Whetherell, Attorney-General.
Right Hon. J. Beckett, Judge Advocate.
Lord Manners, Chancellor of Ireland.
The Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Goulburn, Chief Secretary.
The Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain.
The Marques Graham, Deputy Chamberlain.
The Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse.
Mr. Wallace, Master of the Mint.
Mr. Holmes, Treasurer of the Ordnance.
Sir H. Hardinge, Clerk of the Ordnance.
Lord Downe, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance.
The Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords.

FORMATION OF THE MINISTRY.

By the latest reports, the New Ministry will be composed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning.
Lord Chancellor, Sir J. Copley, with the title of Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Lord Harrowby.
Home Department, Lord Lansdown.
Colonial Secretary, Mr. Robinson, with the title of Lord Goodrich.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Huskisson.
Board of Controul, Mr. Wynn.
Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley.
Lord Privy Seal Lord Dudley.
Foreign Affairs, Lord Granville
Master of the Ordnance, Lord Anglesea.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Carlisle.
Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Abercrombie.
Attorney-General Mr. Scarlett.
Solicitor-General, Sir N. C. Tindall.
Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire.
Vice Chamberlain, Lord Morpeth.
Master of the Rolls, Mr. Plunkett.

Greenock Advertiser, April 27.

(From the Sun.)

"Some of the Ministerial Appointments will appear in the *Gazette* of this evening. In the mean time, we are enabled to state positively, that the Lord Viscount DUDLEY and WARD is to be the Foreign Secretary. Mr. BACKHOUSE, who was for many years Private Secretary to Mr. CANNING, and lately one of the Commissioners of Excise, succeeds Mr. PLANTA as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Mr. PLUNKETT has declined the Mastership of the Rolls, and goes to the House of Lords, without office.

"We are still unable to give the result of the negociation with Lord LANSDOWNE."

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

THE MINISTRY.

Mr. C. W. W. WYNN—"Sir, I have to to move the House, that it may be pleased to order a new writ to issue, for the election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Newport, in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning, who has accepted the office of First Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

Within the few minutes immediately preceding this communication being made, the body of the House had become immensely crowded; and the announcement was received with the loudest and most enthusiastic cheering, which was audible far beyond the immedate precincts of the House.

The SPEAKER having put the question, it was agreed to with acclamation, and a new writ was accordingly ordered to be issued.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WYNN then rose, and moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Tuesday the 1st of May.

Mr. Tierney warmly opposed so long an adjournment, on the grounds that seven of the fourteen Ministers had deserted their posts, and all was uncertainty about the formation of a new Ministry—The adjournment was however carried without a division.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has already commenced business at the Admiralty, and his first act is a good promise of the proper feeling and sense of justice by which he will regulate the administration of naval affairs. He has appointed Sir H. Blackwood to the command at Chatham. Sir Henry was one of Nelson's favourite Captains; he is an unassuming and honest sailor, well versed in his profession.

(From a Correspondent in the Scotsman.)

There is to be no Commander in-Chief of the army. The business is to be conducted by Sir Herbert Taylor, under the title of *Chief Assistant to the King*. His Majesty will therefore be himself Commander-in-Chief. Can this be constitutional?

Sir John Leech has refused the Chancellorship of Ireland.

Sir George Clerk has accepted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance. Is this a break off from Lord Melville?

The revenue of France (like England) declined last quarter near four millions.—*Glasglow Herald, April.* 27.

The Earl of Liverpool has greatly improved in every respect, lately so much so, that his Lordship has been able to see his Private Secretary, Mr. Wilmot, on business, several times.

It is said that the late interview of the Duke of RUTLAND with his MAJESTY was the result of a special invitation from the KING, and that it had reference to the kindness shown by his Grace to the late Duke of YORK. The KING, it is further said, presented his Grace on the occasion with a diamond ring worth 10,000*l.*

LONDON MARKETS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

COTTON WOOL.—The sales of last week, consisted chiefly of Cotton taken in at the late East India Company's Sale; the particulars of which are as follows, viz.—600 bags Surat very ordinary to good, 4⅛*d* to 5⅛*d*; 350 ditto Bengal fair to good, 4⅞*d* to 5⅛*d*; 23 ditto Demerara middling 8¼*d* per lb. in bond. There is a disposition on the part of Speculators to purchase, provided holders were disposed to accept lower prices.

COFFEE.—The extensive demand for Coffee we lately noticed had apparently subsided; the greater proportion of yesterday's sale was taken in; the good old St. Domingo was withdrawn about 45s 6*d*. for which we believe 45s was offered and refused. The two Public Sales this forenoon consisted entirely of S. Domingo Coffee; 1,677 bags consisting of very ordinary, good, and fine ordinary. The Continental Mails this morning appear to have brought large orders, as the whole sold with uncommon briskness; ordinary and broken 43s

to 44s 6d, good ordinary 45s to 45s 6d, and coloury 46s.—The Market prices are steady, and the demand again general and extensive.

SPICES.—Spices continue very heavy. Some black Pepper is reported to be sold by private contract at 3⅞d. Pimento sells freely 9¼d to 10d for the good quality.

INDIGO.—The few parcels of Indigo which were forced on the Market by the prompt of the last sale (this day), have been taken off readily by the buyers who have been watching the Market at rather lower prices; there is rather more firmness since. The public sale of 160 packages Guatemala Indigo yesterday went off with brickness, at higher prices than what had been generally anticipated, 5s. 6d to 11s 6d.

Bell's Messenger, April 9.

REJECTION OF THE AMERICAN NON-INTERCOURSE BILL,

It is not often of late that we have had occasion to call the attention of our readers to foreign politics, but there is one circumstance which has recently occurred, worthy of particular observation; we allude to the rejection, by the American Congress, of the Non-Intercourse Act.

Our readers may remember, when the American Government first threatened us with this famous Act, in resentment for not opening a still wider door to our West Indian Colonies for the ships of the United States, that we said the Act could never be carried into effect; that it was merely bullying and bluster; and that the menace was intended only to give the American Minister, Mr. Gallatin, a more favourable and commanding position for negotiation than he before possessed.

Our opinion has been confirmed by the fact; Congress have rejected this Bill, and the trade between America and the West Indian Colonies remains upon its former foundation. But our motive for calling attention to the result of this attempt of the United States is, to show at how small a price the concessions of our Board of Trade have been valued in America. We first gave to the Americans liberty to import bread, corn, flour, wood, &c. to the West Indies, and to export, without restriction, all the produce of these islands. Next, we enlarged this licence, and effectually permitted America to export almost every article of her own growth, which she was at liberty to import into England; and lastly, we permitted her to take a portion of the carrying trade, and to ship many of the articles of foreign Europe directly to the colonies. But this was not sufficient. The colonial trade was still further to be broken down, and nothing was to be considered as accomplished whilst any thing was kept back. This led to demands upon Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning, which amounted in substance to an absolute renunciation of the colonial market on our parts, and to a declaration that the ports of the West India Islands should be rendered as free and open to America as they were to Great Britain. Here our Ministers chose to make a stand. The United States instantly theatened us with a Non-Intercourse Bill, the principal object of which was to cut off all trade between the West Indies and America, and to declare every British ship liable to confiscation, which should touch (either in her homeward or outward voyage to or from America) at the port of any of the British West India islands.

Having therefore, for the present, got rid of this Non-Intercourse Bill, let us for a moment consider what benefits we have derived to our trade and commerce, and to our shipping in particular, by the late concessions of Mr. Huskisson and his colleagues, and by the repeal of nearly one hundred and fifty of our ancient Statutes. In the first place, what has been done by France?

The French have been particularly assisted in their commerce by the late Acts passed for extending the principle of Free Trade. They have had numerous articles declared to be free, on the payment of small duties, which were before sternly prohibited; the duty on their wines has been reduced one third, and their silk manufacture has been favoured in a more especial degree. But have the French Government, on their part, relaxed any one branch of their commercial or navigation system? Certainly not; but on the contrary, they have braced it up more tightly than ever. Our woollens iron, hardware, and cutlery of all sorts, are absolutely prohibited in the French dominions. English machinery, beer, coals and some other minor articles of exportation, are admitted under high duties; but, in every other respect, France presents a frontier barricadoed by revenue officers, and presenting an almost impregnable line and iron defence to our trade and manufactures. It is pretty nearly the same with the Netherlands.

Our Dutch and Flemish Allies are just as hostile to the free introduction of British manufactures as the Cabinet of the Tuileries itself. They equally set their face against a Free Trade; except, indeed, that some articles of cotton, cutlery, and woollens, are admitted into Holland upon a very high rate of duty.

The northern kingdoms of Europe have behaved pretty nearly in the same spirit of liberality, and have held Mr. Huskisson's system in the highest derision and contempt, if we except Prussia, and the Baltic Provinces and Minor States. Prussia has, indeed, concurred with us in a system which could not be otherwise than beneficial to her; but the Court of St. Petersburgh has rejected every other commercial treaty but that which was originally contracted in the reign of the Emperor Paul.

If we remember rightly, all our printed cotton articles are prohibited in Russia, and our, woollen cloths are subject to so high a duty, that our trade with that country is scarcely more in amount than that which we carry on with Turkey and Egypt. In a word all through Europe, Mr. Huskisson's system has met with nothing like reciprocity. It has been considered as merely speculative and theoretical, and no one country has ventured to give it a trial but ourselves. Its effects upon England have been most severely felt. It has deluged our markets with the goods of foreign manufacturers, and has produced great impoverishment and ruin amongst our own workmen. It has more particularly injured us in our shipping interest, a branch of trade which, above all others, merited protection, How unpopular this system has become, every man of common discernment can perceive, and we trust that the present Session of Parliament will either entirely put an end to it, or, at least greatly modify it.—*April 9.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APPEALS FROM INDIA.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in consequence of the notice he gave some time ago, rose to move for returns of the number of appeals received from India. His object was to put the House in possession of a grievance affecting a large portion of his Majesty's subjects in India. From the papers he required, their Lordships would see, that, since 1773, appeals had been sent from the Courts in India, and that a large number had not been decided, but remained unnoticed. From one Court there were 40 or 50 appeals. in which nothing had been done, and the consequence was that a territory in India, containing 1,509 square miles, was left without justice and in jeopardy. The noble Marquis concluded by moving, "there be laid before the House a list of all appeals to the Privy Council from the British Courts at the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other parts of India, with the dates when the appeals were lodged, and the time when they were received, either at the India House, the Office for the Home Department, or the Office of the Privy Council."—The motion extended from 1773 up to 1800.

The Earl of HARROWBY did not rise to offer any opposition to the motion, but he considered it important to remove any censure applied to the Privy Council. Neither the Privy Council, nor any other Court of Justice, could decide upon appeals until those appeals came regularly before them. The Court of Privy Council was the final resort to decide upon the French, Spanish, Mahometan, and, in short, the laws of all nations which existed in the colonies. It was their duty to apply their minds to all causes regularly brought before them, and the Privy Council did so apply themselves."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made a short reply.

The returns were then ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—OF SUPPLY.

The order of the day being read, Mr. MABERLY opposed the going into the Committee, as the House ought not to be called upon to vote sums of money until it was informed of the sources from which the money was to come. Last year they were told that there was a Sinking Fund of five millions, when in fact there was no such thing, and that it was necessary to diminish the unfunded debt; instead of which, a loan of eight millions had absolutely been raised. The whole subject should be at once investigated, and not delayed till May, because the state of the revenue was unfavourable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, as premature explanations would inflict infinite mischief on the public, he should decline entering into the question at present. He never wished to conceal any part of the financial projects from the House. The cost of the Portuguese armament, which was not yet ascertained, had occasioned a delay in making up the statements.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY observed, that nearly 20 millions had already been voted and it was quite time that steps should be taken to reduce the enormous expenditure of the country.

Mr. HUME protested against further procrastination. It was the precise conduct of the spendthrift, to plunge into expense without knowing how it was to be met. The reason given for the delay was altogether insufficient. There was much talk of upholding the honour of the country; but it would be more to its credit to pay its debts and avoid further accumulation.

The House having gone into a Committee the only vote submitted was one of 200,000*l.* on account, for the Civil Estimates.

Mr. HUME objected to this mode of voting money, and called the attention of the House to the expences of the Diplomatic Service.—Last year, a splended palace was fitted up in Paris for his Majesty's Representative in France, at a cost of 11,000*l.* which, with the extraordinary expences of his suite, &c. made up a sum of nearly 24,000*l.* for one individual Ambassador! The Diplomatic Expences of last year reached 364,000*l.* exclusive of the South American missions; so there was nearly 500,000*l.* a year expended on this one service. It was far beyond what the country could afford, and ought not to be tolerated in such a season of national distress. It ought to be cut down to 150,000*l.* and then it would double that of 1795. The Duke of Wellington's special mission to Russia cost 6,536*l.*, and a charge of 10,000*l.* was made for that of the Duke of Devonshire. A sum of 25,000*l.* was charged for presents—snuff-boxes, &c. Did the English Ministers receive anything in return? (*A laugh.*)

Mr. CANNING said, it was deemed proper that the Duke of Northumberland should receive some mark of respect from his country, for the splendid manner he had acted as her Ambassador, (*Hear!*) For this purpose, a sword valued at 10,000*l.* was voted to him. With respect to the Duke of Devonshire, he could undertake to say, that the sum of 10,000*l* did not amount to one-third of the expence which he had been put to. (*Hear.*) He wished it to be understood, that it was against his will that any Ambassadors should defray their own expenses. The Hon. Member would be gratified to hear, that, with regard to the Marquis of Hertford, he had, after a hard battle, been obliged to give way, and to allow that Nobleman to undertake the embassy at his own expense.—The Treasury, not Lord Granville, had decided on repairing the palace at Paris, and it was unfair to name such charges as an annual expenditure.

The vote was agreed to, as was one of 12,000*l.* for the works going on at the British Museum.—Mr. HUME having again enquired respecting the charge for presents, which Mr. CANNING had not answered, the Foreign Secretary said, the Ambassadors who signed treaties did receive presents of snuff-boxes in return.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, in a miraculous fit of generosity, offered to bear all the cost of a complimentary mission to the King of FRANCE; the Court Scribes lauded his disinterestedness to the skies, and the people made no objections to a display, however unnecessary or idle, the burthen of which they were not to bear. Had they been told that they would be called upon to pay ten thousand pounds for the *honour* of congratulating CHARLES the Tenth on his accession to the French Throne, if they could not have prevented such a costly folly, they might have had the satisfaction of protesting against it. But his Grace had liberally undertaken the entire expense; and nothing was heard of for some time both in France and England, but the splendour and generosity of NORTHUMBRIAN'S DUKE. Now mark the end of all this. Stipend—hard coin—filthy lucre—the Noble Personage would not for a moment hear of—Oh no; he utterly spurned all such low and common-place considerations. How then was the free British *Nation* (that is the phrase) the Nation, to show its *respect* for such a signal service as that of complimenting a BOURBON bigot on his succession to almost despotic power? Money was out of the question—but money's worth—baubles—diamonds—might be accepted and worn, and reflect lustre on all the illustrious jobbers. And so it was settled. The magnanimous DUKE without scruple receives a sword, enriched with diamonds, of the value of ten thousand pounds,—an article he may retain or dispose of at his pleasure,—for which a bamboozled and half-famished people must find the money in the best way they can. Bravo! most noble and disinterested Duke. Bravo! Guardians of the Public Purse.

In illustration of this sort of *gratuitous* service, a Correspondent has sent us the following authentic and pleasant anecdote:—

"A Frenchman, a friend of mine, travelling on the North-eastern coast of Italy, came to a small village where there was no inn; he was directed to the house of a Marquis, who was in the habit of receiving travellers. He stopped three days, and was well treated. My friend, who knew the character of the Italian Nobility, and who also had picked up from the neighbours that the Marquis did not refuse a *gratuity*, on his departure, asked his Lordship what he was indebted to him? The Nobleman drew himself up, looked big and offended, and said, "Sir, you are mistaken—my house is not an inn." The Frenchman felt confused, and making an apology, was restoring his purse to his pocket, when the Marquis, seeing his new friend taking the thing in earnest, said, "Sir, I am a Nobleman, as I said before, and make no charges—my house is not an inn—*ma per l'incommodo della cosa*—the trouble you have given—the charges to my servants, will be so much"—naming at once a sum double that which any inkeeper would have asked."

THE GRAND FOUNTAIN.—Carlton House is being rapidly pulled down, and as report says, is to be replaced with a Fountain, designed by the Architect of Royalty, which he intends shall excel anything of the kind at present existing in Europe. The plan, as far as it has transpired, is as follows:—Within a colonade of Anglo-Norman Greek pilasters, haying capitals in the shape of flower-pots, surrounded with a double row of ram's horns, will stand a vast cylindrical building, quite [illegible]ept opposite to the four cardinal points, where will be placed, tastefully executed in alto-relievo, four gigantic tea-pots, from the spouts of which a little water will occasionally run, and to receive it, the talented Artist has designed cups and saucers of a number and dimensions corresponding to the tea-pots; the cups to be of white brick, and the saucers of Roman cement. In the ornaments on the frieze it will be attempted to imitate, in rich stucco, bureau handles and Waterloo medals; and the cornice will consist of irregular stalactites, from which the water will be supposed to drop, to resemble a natural spring. At the top of the cornice, cypher G. R. in gigantic letters, will stand over each column, to commemorate the great architectural epoch in which this magnificent work was performed. The whole to be surmounted by a dome in the shape of a large pumpkin; after which, a beautiful spire, on the model of that of All Saint's Church, Langham-place, to which it will form an appropriate pendant; the only difference being, that in the latter case it will terminate in a crown richly gilt. It is calculated that the whole will cost the country 99,999*l.* 19*s.* 11¼*d*,—*From a Correspondent.*

Enough of Carlton House is pulled down to open a view of Waterloo place and Regent street from the park. The rooks who have been put to flight from Carlton House gardens have settled in very narrow quarters in the trees behind the north side of New street, Spring gardens. The indiscriminate destruction of the trees behind Carlton House is, by common consent, declared one of the beastliest pieces of Vandalism that has been perpetrated for some time. The architects who do these things should reflect, that a tree is not only more ornamental, but less easily replaced than their buildings.—*Globe.*

MORE OUTRAGES.—On Monday night last several houses in the possession of different tenants, in the Glen of Araglin, near Kilworth, and on the property of the Earl of Kingston, were maliciously set on fire; and six cows, the property of a man of the name of James Donovan, which were in one of the houses, were destroyed. The system is beginning to work well in this county.—*Cork Constitution.*

TO LORD ELLIOT.

"Dispose of time past, to REFLECTION,
"Time present, to DUTY,
"And the future to PROVIDENCE."

MY LORD,—The *Noble* proof you gave in the House (on the adjourned debate respecting Catholic Claims, when you stated "that on a former occasion you had opposed the Claims of the Catholics, but on a further and *full* consideration of the question, you had changed your opinion and deemed it more *manly* at *once* to make the avowal") will stand recorded to future ages a *bright test* of sense, justice, humanity, and manly principle rarely equalled, but *never* surpassed, reflecting honour on your rank and name. You have given, by thus coming forward, great promise of future firmness of principle and discriminating powers well directed to *the most vital* question ever brought before Parliament—you have held with *equitable hand* the *scales* of justice, balancing the [illegible]*bilities* and sufferings of *six millions* of your fellow-subjects *against one* now dominant. Let others *pause*, and *well consider* this momentous question of *right* inherited for seven hundred years, place *themselves* in a *similar* situation, and vote, guided by the golden rule, "Do as you would be done unto," and blot out from the annals of history's recording page the "spirit of oppression."

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
24*th March* 1827. SCRUTATOR.

There was some alarm spread this morning yesterday), by a rumour that the Swedish ship Calcutta, which left that port on the 26th December, brought the unpleasant intelligence of the renewal of the war with the King of Ava. The letters by this vessel are not yet received; but we have conversed with a passenger, who says there is not the slightest truth in the report of a Burmese war; the mistake has originated, we believe, in the commencement of hostilities in the Chinese empire, the particulars of which have to-day reached us. The accounts from China are to the end of December. A revolt has taken place among the Tartars in the provence of Litle Bochara, and at the date of these dispatches the most extensive warlike preparations were making by the EMPEROR; he was levying troops and raising money with such usual energy, that the rebellion was believed to be of the most alarming description. As his MAJESTY'S Ways and Means were not prepared for this sudden and extensive call, he was raising supplies in rather a novel manner—creating a new batch of Mandarins, for which elevation very high sums were as first levied, but at the latest dates, the letters state that the Mandarin buttons were falling rapidly in their value.—*Globe.*

CHURCH PATRONAGE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.—This institution, we understand, is proceeding actively, it has already [illegible] the people the patronages of two parishes, Collington and Dairsie; and it already has eleven parochial auxiliaries, viz. Aberdeen, St. Cuthbert's, Dalhagow, Wattin, Wick, Thurso, Fenwick, Cupar, Bower, Leslie, and Dairsie. This last was established at a public meeting in Cuper, Fife, on the 5th instant, when a Deputation from the Society in Edinburgh attended. The meeting was held in the Rev. Mr. Anderson's Chapel, it being a peculiarity of dissent in Scotland,

that it differs from the Establishment in little else than in maintaining the right of the people to elect their pastors, so that this being the object of the Society, Churchmen and Dissenters can cordially unite in promoting it. A little auxilliary in every parish in Scotland, each raising about £1 in the year, would accomplish the whole business of this intended renovation of the Establishment; and as Government alone have 250 of the Scotch Livings, and Mr. Peel and the Lord Chancellor are not immortal, who can say, if the people of Scotland come generally to require the change, but these at least may, ere long, under Act of Parliament, be placed at their disposal? We have witnessed more surprising revolutions than this in our own political days.

ABRAHAMIC ASSOCIATION.—A Society under this appellation has been lately established in London, the principal object of which is directed to the well being of the Hebrew people—to procure the removal of civil disabilities from them, and to promote their *national* welfare. This Society is founded on the broadest principles, for the purpose of embracing the co-operation of all classes.

The Hamilton weavers are mostly employed, but they are in great distress, and quite callous, and are anticipating with indifference their being turned out of their houses at the term, in the expectation that it will hasten that crisis in the state of the country which they believe to be inevitable.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Times, April 11.

Mr. ROBINSON, has stated to Parliament, that an idea "*had been*" entertained of encroaching on St. James's-park, by advancing a new line of houses into Bird-cage-walk; but that the mischievous and obnoxious project is now abandoned.

MISCELLANEA.

EXTRAORDINARY, IF TRUE.—"A most extraordinary circumstance lately occurred at Bampton, in this county, for the truth of which we have the authority of a near relative of the party, who resides in this city. The wife of William Cooper, of the above village, when far advanced in pregnancy, paid a visit to some relatives who reside near Copenhagen house, in London, who in their garden kept a live tortoise. Mrs. Cooper, on seeing it, was much terrified. Some time after her return, and about five weeks since, she was delivered of a female child, which actually has on its head a substance exactly resembling a well-formed tortoise, the shell projecting from the head, and striped like the real one. The child is still alive and in health, and the tortoise continues on the head. The head of the tortoise has the strongest resemblance to that of the real animal; and it actually projects from the end of the shell in a substance about the size of the top of a person's finger."—*Oxford Herald.*

On a tomb-stone in Uley churchyard is the following inscription:—To the memory of Roger Rutter, *alias* Rudder, eldest son of John Rudder, of Uley, who was buried August 30, 1771. aged 84, having never eaten fish, flesh, nor fowl, during the course of his long life."

A commercial traveller lately left an article, belonging to his wardrobe, at an inn, in Birmingham; and on reaching Liverpool, directed them to forward it to him by coach. The following answer was returned to him by the Priestess of the bed-pan:—

"I hope, dear Sir, you'll not feel hurt,
I'll frankly tell you all about it:
I have made a 'shift' with your old shirt,
And you must make a 'shift' without it."

THE JEW MISSIONARY.—When Wolff was in Dublin, a meeting was convened in the Rotunda, for the purpose of enabling this itinerant —— to tell his story. To give his narratives the appearance of truth, he contrived the following scheme:—This Wolff happened to meet in the streets of Dublin, a day or two before the meeting, a servant of Lord Strangford, who was then in Ireland, and which servant Wolff knew in Syria. It struck this artful Evangelist, that this servant, whose name, we understand, is Michael, would be an excellent evidence to prop up the statements he was about to make in the Rotunda.—Michael was an Armenian, and when he met Wolff, the latter called to his recollection that he had met him at Syria. "Now friend Michael (said Wolff), you can do me a service tomorrow in an easy way. You are a foreigner—an Armenian—and it is exactly such a man I want, to bear testimony to the statement I shall make tomorrow at the Rotunda. Do you come there, and stand near me. I shall handsomely reward you for your trouble." Michael, more anxious to listen to the request of his old friend Wolff than to attend to his master's business, went to the Rotunda. Wolff commenced a narrative of the most incredible stories, and now and then would turn to Michael for his confirmation of each fact. Michael nodded assent. The audience looked at Wolf and then at Michael. The scene was thus carried on for some time in this manner, until Wolff came to one tremendous lie, which Michael could not for the soul of him swallow. When called upon by Wolff to confirm the statement, Michael went up to Wolff and whispered, "*Master Wolff, this be the biggest lie of all*—I can't stand *to that*, and my master is waiting all the time—I must go home." Poor Wolff, not much dismayed by this blow from his friend Michael, went on, but there were no more references to the Armenian. When Michael returned home, Lord Strangford rebuked him for his absence: but Michael's defence was, that he was prevailed on by Wolff to go to the Rotunda, and stand by all his stories till he came to one which so stunned him, that he could hold out no longer. Such is the mechanism employed by these foreign —— to humbug John Bull, and Lady Bull, and all the Bulls, out of their money and their common sense! We appeal to Lord Strangford for the truth of this statement in every part.—*Irishman.*

The indictment against the Rev. Robert Taylor, for uttering blasphemous language, during the delivery of a Lecture, at the Areopagus, in Cannon-street, has been removed, at the instance of the prosecutors, by *certiorari*, into the Court of King's Bench. The defendant has entered a strong protest against the removal of the indictment into the Court above, because it gives a power to the Judges to commit a party convicted to a distant gaol; whereas, if he were to be tried and convicted in the city of London, his incarceration must be in a gaol within the jurisdiction of the city of London.

Morning Chronicle.

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY!!!

The following singular bequest, made by Thomas Nash, of Bath, to the Ringers of the Abbey there, is contained in a codicil to his will, proved in Doctors' Commons:—

"I do hereby give and bequeath to the Mayor, the Senior Alderman, and Town Clerk, of Bath, for the time being, the sum of fifty pounds per ann. in trust, payable out of the Bank Long Annuities, standing in my name at the Bank of England, for the use, benefit, and enjoyment, of the set of ringers belonging to the Abbey Church, Bath, on condition of their ringing, on the whole peal of bells, with clappers muffled, various solemn and doleful changes (allowing proper intervals for rest and refreshment), from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening, on the fourteenth day of May, in every year, being the anniversary of my wedding day; and also on the anniversary of the day of my decease, to ring a grand bob major and merry mirthful peal unmuffled, during the same space of time, and allowing the same intervals as above mentioned, in joyful commemoration of my happy release from domestic tyranny and wretchedness; and for the full, strict, and due performance of such conditions, they, the said ringers, are to receive the sum of 50*l.* per annum, in two payments of 25*l.* each, on those respective days of my marriage and my decease. And now that dear divine man (to use Mrs. Nash's own words), the Reverend ——of ——, may resume his amatory labours, without enveloping himself in a sedan chair for fear of detection.—I further will and direct, that the aforesaid ringers do enter upon office (for the first time only) the very next day following after my interment, and to receive twenty-five pounds, one half-year's dividend, for so doing. Written with my hand, this 14th May 1813.

THOS. NASH.

"Since in this world, I no relief can find,
To a heart-broken and distracted mind—
Bereft of hope, shut out from every friend,
Come, welcome Death, and all my sorrows end."

Nothing is talked of at Frankfort but the will of the late Mr. M. Bethmann, who has left a fortune of 20 millions of francs. During the whole course of his life he was extremely successful, and yet his widow is in a situation difficult to be described. By this will Mrs. Bethmann receives only an annuity insufficient for her support, while a lady to whom the banker was attached is provided for like the mistress of a prince. The widow by this will is to leave the house of her husband within a year, to renounce all right to the education of her children, and to give up as part of the entailed estate, all her jewels and valuable effects.—*Brussels Paper.*

A *faux pas* has lately been discovered at Cheltenham, which has created a great sensation in that fashionable place. The injured husband having received anonymous intimation of the circumstance, opened his lady's writing-desk during her absence at church, and there found numerous proofs in the shape of letters from her gallant, which proved that the intimacy was of some standing.—*Evening paper.*—The plaintiff is a Major in the British army: the defendant the son of an eminent Irish Judge.—*Times.*

A *faux pas*, we understand, was discovered last week by a respectable shopkeeper of this town, between his *rib* and a young man who had formerly lived with him as an assistant. The very altered conduct of the lady towards her husband induced him to inspect a private drawer, wherein he found, not only ample proof of her infidelity, by the contents of letters upbraiding the gentleman with coolness and and irregularity in his visits, but also statements of a misapplication of her husband's cash, goods, and chattels, on the favourite swain, to a considerable amount. The husband coming in contact with the aggressor, it was with difficulty the latter escaped serious personal injury, and never perhaps made such good use of his legs. He left his hat behind him, and has not since been heard of. The lady is about forty years of age, and has a family of children.—

WARWICK, MARCH 28.—SEDUCTION.—TURNER *v.* ROBERTS.—This was an action for damages, brought by the plaintiff, a farmer, for the loss of his daughter's services, caused by her seduction by the defendant, who was also a farmer, living at Flecnoe in Warwickshire. It appeared from the evidence, that at Easter, in 1825, the defendant paid his addresses to Miss Turner, who was than 20 years of age, and he was 28. As he had frequently promised her marriage, her father allowed his daughter to sit up with the defendant after the rest of family had retired to bed. The consequence of this was, that she became pregnent by him; and as the father could not give her 500*l.* he declined to marry her, behaved to his victim in such a violent and brutal manner, as to cause her premature confinement, and had finally married his first cousin.—In his charge to the Jury, Mr. Justice BEST told them to consider the case with moderation, and not to divest themselves of those feelings which the pleasing manners and appearance of the young lady (Miss Turner) could not have failed to excite. It would be dangerous. he said, even at at his time of life, to be left alone to spend a night with so beautiful and fascinating a young woman. The Jury however, were men of the world, *not shut out from society, like monks, as Judges were.* The plaintiff had, in a great degree, brought the mischief on himself; and it was for the Jury to say what damages a parent was entitled to who thus exposed his daughter to seduction. In taking into consideration the impropriety of the plaintiff's conduct, they must not forget the brutal and outrageous behaviour of the defendant. The seduction was effected by means of a promise of marriage; but they must not give damages for breach of promise of marriage; as he was still liable in an action for that—*Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages* 100*l.*

ASSIZES.

BURY, APRIL 2.—BREACH OF PROMISE.—BROWN *v.* BOLTON.—This was an action for a Breach of Promise of Marriage, brought by Mrs. Brown, of the Angel Inn, at Yarmouth, against Mr. Bolton, late of the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich, a man of property, not in the hey-day of youth, being, like the plaintiff, about 60 years of age. It appeared from the evidence, that the Defendant had married another woman, after having deliberately offered marriage to, and had been accepted by the widow Brown, who, as described by one of the witnesses, was a very decent, good-looking woman, though not so handsome as she had been.---Mr. STORKS, for the Defendant, begged the Jury to consider that here was no flying Cupid breaking his bow in anger at the perfidious conduct of his votaries, or weeping at the shrine of his deserted lover—no breathing epistles—no burning vows—no interchange of the magic tokens of a fond affection—no! all was quiet, sober, cold, and business-like. There were no wounded feelings to be repaired; no blighted sensibilities with which twelve sober Englishmen must sympathise. The contract was described with great frankness, and the action which arose out of it was as much a question of value as the Jury would have to try—lovers would pardon the allusion—in a horse cause. (*Laughter.*) The widow, it could not be disguised, was an old lady—he was sorry he should be obliged to call any lady old, but so it unhappily was—and this old lady having failed in procuring the comfortable establishment on which she speculated from the substance of a foolish old gentleman, had come into Court to get as much as she could; the object was money throughout the whole affair. He would not deny that his client had acted foolishly; they were, in fact, a pair of old fools. The old widow having once caught the old gentleman in her snare, was resolved he should not escape without paying dearly for talking of love to her in the bar under the enlivening influence of a pint of port. (*Laughter.*) Mr. Justice GASELEE told the Jury, that the Defendant had acted with great impropriety, and that she deserved to obtain exemplary but not intemperate damages.—*Verdict for the Plaintiff damages* 400*l.*

MR. WAKEFIED.—In the Rolls Court, on Monday, Sir John Copley gave judgment in the cause of "Robson v. Wakefield and Others." The facts of the case are these:—In 1815, Mr. Charles Pattle died at Canton, leaving about 70,000*l* to his widow and daughter. In 1816, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield (of heiress-stealing notoriety) married Miss Pattle, and her mother then consented to vest the whole sum in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of Mr. E. G. Wakefield, his wife, and the children of such marriage, upon condition that she (Mr. Pattle) was paid 2,000*l.* a-year for her life. Mr. Edward Wakefield was appointed the principal trustee. Mrs. Pattle never received the full sum of 2,000*l.* yearly, but Mr. E. Wakefield paid several sums on her account. Mrs. Pattle had since married a Major Robson, and being dissatisfied with the accounts furnished to her by her trustees, Major Robson (her husband) now filed a bill against them for an account of the sums due under the settlement. On the part of the trustees it was contended that a balance had on two occasions been struck, and that Mrs. Pattle had then expressed her full approbation of the state of the accounts. The Master of the Rolls, however, considered, that sufficient evidence had not been brought forward to satisfy his mind upon the accounts furnished to Mrs. Pattle, and therefore ordered the defendants to go before the Master, in order to have them thoroughly examined, for the purpose of proving the full payment of the original sum of 2,000*l.* a-year.—*April* 8.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.—On the 25th ult. a trading vessel called the Commerce, of Lancaster, laden with cloths, and having on board about 22,400lbs. of gunpowder, took fire, and the crew, finding it impossible to subdue the flames, and fearing they should all be blown into the air, took to their boat, and left the vessel to its fate. This was while they were off Peel Castle, on the Lancaster coast, about six miles from the shore. In little more than two minutes the ship seemed lifted by her knees out of the water, and blew up with a most terrific explosion. The boat was lifted up and narrowly escaped, and the numerous people on the shore were dashed to the earth with extreme violence. The noise at Peel Castle was appalling, and several houses on the coast were much damaged. The inhabitants of Lancaster felt a violent tremour of the earth for ten seconds, which terminated in a tremendous concussion, but without sound. Thinking it an earthquake, they rushed from their houses, and the market-cross was instantly filled with an anxious crowd of men, women, and children. Every window, door, picture, or other suspended article was greatly agitated. Windows flew out, and doors crashed; and such was the alarm, that many person fled into the fields. Even brute animals were struck with dread. The four horses of one of the northern coaches stood fast and trembled exceedingly, and one of the leaders fell down; and the cats were seen jumping with terror. The Well Tower of Lancaster Castle was shook in a violent manner, and its casements fell to the earth. No one doubted, for a long time, that it was the shock of an earthquake, and the fears of many were excessive. No lives however were lost. The shock was felt at Carlisle; the windows of Brougham Hall, the residence of Mr. Brougham, were shattered; and considerable damage was done at Kendal and Lowther Castles, at Milthorpe; Bolton on the Sands, Poulton, Skirton, &c. The Ulverstone carriers described the shock as very dreadful; the sands were hurled into the air in heavy showers, and men and horses were overthrown in several places of that dangerous tract of sand, which these poor people cross daily with peat, turf, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO STEAL A DEAD BODY.

On Wednesday morning last, a gentleman of very respectable appearance was proceeding through Russell-square, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which caused him to fall down in a state of insensibility. A crowd of persons immediately surrounded him, and rendered every assistance, and ultimately conveyed him to the house of a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood, where, on examination, he was found to be quite dead. The body was conveyed to St. Giles's workhouse where, on being searched, a pair of silver spectacles and 9s. in silver were found in the pockets, but nothing whatever to lead to a discovery of who or what he was. The parish officers instantly forwarded information of the circumstance to Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, to hold an inquest, and caused bills to be printed, and circulated, giving an accurate description of the deceased's dress and person, in order that it might be claimed by his friends. Mr. Stirling attended yesterday morning, and the jury, after investigating the matter returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Immediately after the inquest, a female of respectable demeanour called at the workhouse in a state of the most anxious agitation, and requested to have a sight of the deceased's body, stating that she felt assured that it was her uncle, who had been missing from his home since Wednesday morning last. Her request was of course immediately granted, and on entering the dead house where the body lay, on beholding the countenance she gave a shriek, and exclaimed, "My uncle, my dear uncle," and embracing the body, she caressed it repeatedly, and appeared to be almost heart-broken with grief. Indeed the officers had considerable difficulty in causing her to quit the place, prior to doing which she stedfastly gazed on the remains of her "dear uncle," and at length was obliged to be supported from the place. When in the governor's room she with the most urgent entreaties requested that the body might be sent home immediately, as his family were in the utmost distress on account of the melancholy circumstance. This, however, was prudently avoided until proper inquiries were made, and on being asked for the address of the deceased, she said, "Mr. Williams, 24, Blackfriars-road." Previous to her leaving the place, a young man who had to transact some business at the workhouse, entered the place, and hearing that the lady had made application for a dead body in the workhouse, his mind was instantly struck with suspicion, as he indentified her as the person whom he had seen a short time before conversing at the corner of Belton-street, Long-acre, with as notorious a resurrection-man as any in London; and he intimated his suspicions to the parish officers, who determined upon being on the alert. Bartlett, the beadle, and the young man who made the discovery, repaired to No, 24, Blackfriars-road, when, on making inquiry they found that it was kept by an honest blacksmith, who knew nothing at all of Mr. Williams, or the death of any of his relations. They, however, traced the applicant to a brothel in Dawson-street, Kent-road, and ascertained that she was a complete adept in such practices, and was connected with a gang of resurrection-men, and that her husband had been transported. This information they imagined to be sufficiently strong to warrant the detention of the woman, and she is now in St. Giles's workhouse, until the matter be thoroughly investigated, as it is anticipated that she can be traced so as to link her with an organized gang of "body-snatchers," who have indulged in similar practices with impunity, through the medium of her assistance. In the course of yesterday several well known resurrection-men were observed lurking about the neighbourhood, no doubt waiting to ascertain the result af their fair colleague's application and on being spoken to upon the subject by one of the beadles, they attacked him with the most violent abuse It is presumed that had she gained her point with the parish-officers, by having their consent to take the body away, she would have called in her companions who were in readiness, and the body would have been consigned *instanter* to one of the dissecting rooms of a celebrated anatomist, not far distant from St. Giles's, at the west-end of the town.

Times, April 2.

A correspondent in l'Isle Jesus has informed us, that a woman who resides there, had, a few days ago, three of her children and her servant girl poisoned in the following extraordinary manner. Previous to her going to church, she gave orders to the girl to make soup, in which she desired her to boil a head of cabbage whole The girl did as she was ordered, and about noon gave the three children some of it. The children almost immediately after swallowing the soup, sickened and died. This had such an effect upon the girl, that she ran screaming till she met her mistress, who hastened home and was convinced that the girl was not crazy as she imagined, when she beheld her three infants lying lifeless. Her distress on beholding such a melancholy spectacle beggars description. In her phrenzy she blamed the girl for being the cause, and, as a punishment, ordered her to take some of the soup. The poor girl, conscious of her innocence, and to convince her mistress that she knew nothing of a poisonous nature being put into the soup, took some. and was soon after a corpse. A medical gentleman was then sent for, who found on cutting open the whole head of cabbage, that it contained a considerable sized snake, whose poisonous nature caused this melancholy catastrophe.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE LIBEL LAW.

In the number of *The Quarterly Review* just published, there is an article on the Libel Law, the chief object of which seems to be, to combat the change projected by Mr. Brougham, of allowing the defendant to offer proof of the truth of the libel, in cases of indictment. "The law (observes the *Reviewer*) excludes the proof of the truth in these cases, on the principle on which it invariably excludes all irrelevant testimony; to wit, because it not only does not prove, but does not *tend* to prove the point in issue. It incumbers the case without elucidating it by collatrial matter. As a mere fact, the proving the fact cannot advance the defendant's case one step; it neither blunts nor shortens the libellous sting; it tends in no degree to shew that the motive was innocent. If he proves *other* circumstances which disprove a bad intent, his innocence is manifest; but so it would be, although he made no attempt to establish the truth of his statement; and if he fails in deducing an honest motive from other facts, his guilt, of malicious publication of a defamatory writing, is not a whit the less clear for his proof of its truth."

This is the argument on which it is prabable the measure will be opposed in Parliament. We shall advert to it some other day.

Libel Law.—The law of libel, as it now exists, is the best protection we know for the violators of every other law. We have received, for example, from a most respectable Correspondent, the details of as gross an instance of misconduct in a Clergyman last Sunday, in a church not a hundred miles from Cheapside, as we ever heard of; and yet we feel reluctant to pay two or three hundred pounds as the price of discharging a public duty, by exposing this offender to merited obloquy. "I address you a second time," says the Correspondent alluded to, "in consequence of an intimation in your journal of this morning, that any communication respecting the disgusting conduct of a Clergyman could not be inserted on anonymous authority. Now, as what I have stated is strictly true, and can be verified by a large and respectable congregation who were present, I have no hesitation in furnishing you with my name and address: but, at the same time, I must leave it to your judgment, whether, in the present anomalous state of the law of libel—(in which truth is no justification, and the expediency of exposure a motive not recognised)—I leave it to you, I say, to exercise your discretion as to the publication of the statement." Thanks to some recent doctrines of Judges and verdicts of Juries, our "discretion" lies in a nutshell. We shall wait till Mr. Peel or Mr. Brougham strips immorality of a defence which is itself a libel upon the jurisprudence of the country.—*New Times.*

Libel.—At the Bury Assizes, the Reverend Mr. Blomfield, cousin to the Bishop of Chester, obtained a verdict, with 800*l.* damages, against Mr. Tempest, a gentleman of fortune at Aldborough, who had intimated in a letter that the Reverend Gentleman's habits were degrading to human nature.

Negro Duelling.—This practice is certainly losing its gentility, as all things do when they become common. The lowest classes of America have caught the "soft infection," and two blacks (domestic servants) settled "an affair of honour" a few weeks since, by single combat. *The New York Inquirer* informs us, "they had a rifle and a pistol between them, and tossed up for the choice. The negro to whom the rifle fell, was wounded by his antagonist; and, in spite of his wound, after discharging his rifle, walked up and beat out the brains of the other with the butt end. He has since been committed to gool, and will probably be hanged."

Duelling—(Petersburgh).—A duel lately took place between a cornet and a major of hussars, in which the latter was killed. A court-martial sentenced him to lose his nobility, and to be banished to Siberia. His Majesty, considering his youth, has excused him from the second part of the punishment; but with respect to the first, ordered him to be placed, without the restoration of his nobility, as a private soldier in the seperate corps in Caucasia.—*Naval and Military Miscellany.*

A Comet in Boots—A countryman, after reading in our last *Mercury* the announcement of the appearance of a comet, in the Constalation on *Bootes*, asked a friend "What is the meaning of a *Comet in Boots.*" We expect to hear the next time a question is started, if the *Boots* are seven legged, or otherwise.—*Pottery Mercury.*

LITERATURE.

Two Hundred and Nine Days, or the Journal of a Traveller on the Continent. By Thomas Jefferson Hogg, *Esq.*

The spirited journalist of these piquant and amusing volumes begins his work in the spirit of *Benedick*, when he resolves to get married—that is to say, he is resolved to please himself, and to care nothing for the common-place objections of critics and "wit, crackers. He has reason for his confidence, for his manner is peculiarly his own; and what is still more to the purpose, that manner is tart and pleasant in the extreme—a sort of mental punch, or intellectual *aigredoux.* On this account, although our traveller journeys over a wellbeaten path, we care nothing about the matter: he sees things in his own way, and altogether above the conventional jargon of the common-place tourist, his eye begets occasion both for his wit and his wisdom with singular facility. What especially adds to our own pleasure is, his unmitigated contempt for superstition, misgovernment, and cant, whenever discoverable, and however veiled, patched, or painted. So few persons travel in this spirit, or such being the tendency of their convictions so few can point a dart or manage the figure called irony like Mr. Hogg, we value him as a recruit in the social service of mankind of no mean importance. At the same time, his glance upon *all* that he encounters is remarkably keen and pervading; the result of which faculty is, that in a few apparently careless strokes he sketches habits, manners, and character, with singular felicity and freedom. It is as a mere connoisseur and descriptionist, we apprehend, that he will be deemed most deficient; but the human subject he can discuss with admirable skill. Like some great masters of the pencil, by the aid of half a dozen lines you imagine you perceive a certain living creature before you, with his wallet of motives and propensities, good and bad, into the bargain. The thing is often accomplished epigrammatically, to be sure, and with a spice of caricature, but the individual is sure to be understood. The possessor of talent of this kind, backed and supported by evident classical mastery, and a wide and various train of associations, apparently under the completest recollective discipline, may travel after any body,—he is sure to amuse. For our own part, we have run over a part of Germany and nearly the whole of Italy in his company without feeling for a moment weary, although looking to the label on the back, we opened the book with a most anticipative sensation of *ennui.* It is not always the viand, the cookery has an immense deal to do with the matter; and that even *toujours le perdrix*—which is only a figure of speech for continental tours,—may be flavoured into originality, is evident from the *vivida vis* which abounds in the work before us. Possibly the spirit of its philosophy may be occasionally a *little* too carping; possibly it may now and then not allow sufficient for the centripetal as opposed to the projectile force of social movement, and be somewhat *too* impatient at everything which impedes motion in a *right* line. An ungracious hint this, from ourselves, we admit; but if it intimates a genuine characteristic no matter.

De Vere.—The prevading subject of this New Work by the celebrated Author of Tremaine, is ambition. This lofty passion is vindicated from the common-place abuse which indolence and weakness have heaped upon it; and the author, in his "well-told tale" shows that even virtue itself, if it remain supine and merely contemplative, can hardly be respected. This noble argument is illustrated in many delightful ways, and by a great variety of amusing incidents, not only in the main story, but in the various episodes of the work; such, for instance, as the narrative of the Man of Content, the Man of Imagination, &c. The scene is chiefly laid in the "high places," and we are made familiar with cabinet-dinners, courtiers, *Dames d'honneur*, Senators, Councillors, Ministers, and even with Majesty itself. —(*New Times.*)

A novel, from the pen of a Lady of Rank, well known for her wit and accomplishments, is in the press, entitled "English Fashionables abroad." The scenes in which our countrymen and countrywomen of the *beau monde* are made to figure, are said to abound in brilliance and *espiéglerie.* They consist, for the most part, of pictures of the assemblies and *soirées* of the upper classes of the continent.

The great charm of the new novel of "Almacks" is undoubtedly its verisimilitude We see and hear the various exalted personages who are brought before us in all their habitual elegance, wit, and peculiar refinement; indeed, so admirably are the scenes given, and so true to the reality is the representation, that we never tire in the perusal of this delightful work, but recur to its entertaining pages again and again with the same satisfaction with which we should mingle with the fascinating circles described; enlivened, as this very successful author has contrived to make them, by all that splendour, brilliancy, and accomplishment, could contribute.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Phrenology.—Spurzheim, the phrenological illustrator, is about to give a course of lectures on that profound science at Cambridge.

On Saturday last there was opened in the Gallery of Egyption Antiquities, a Mummy, which formed part of the fine collection of M. Passalacqua. Her Royal Highness Madame honoured with her presence the meeting, which was also attended by a number of foreigners and functionaries, among whom were the Ambassadors of Prusia, Bavaria, and Tuscany, the Duke of Blacas, Count Turpin, and Messrs. Champollion-Figeac, Champollion, junior, &c. After opening the external covering, which was attended with considerable difficulty, the bandages, which formed more than twenty-six turnings, from the head to the feet, were unrolled. The body, thanks to the bituminous substances which had been employed in the process of embalming, was in a state of perfect preservation. All the parts were distinct. The nails of the hands were remarkable for their length. The hair was sound, and retained its colour, which was fair. The orbits of the eye were furnished with artificial eye-balls of enamel. This is the second example of the kind, such substitutes for the eyes having only been observed once before. The following circumstance rendered this operation very remarkable:—Two papyrus manuscripts were found; one rolled round the head, the other round the brest, and their perfect preservation enabled M. Champollion, jun. to collect some valuable information from them. It was found that this mummy, which proved to be a female, was the body of Tete-Muthis, the Minervian, or Athenias, the daughter of the Guardian of the little Temple of Isis, at Thebes. There was a necklace, composed of serpents, in rolls, and a cross with a handle, which with the Egyptians, was the emblem of divine life. A scarabæus, in a serpentine form, which was placed on the breast, was so surrounded by layers of indurated balsam, that it took more than a quarter of an hour to disengage it, though even boiling water was employed. The date of the existence of this mummy can only be ascertained by an attentive perusal of the manuscripts. We believe, however, that it is more than 3,000 years old, and yet the skin, which is of deep brown colour, has retained its elasticity, and even exhibited humidity in some parts. The bones of the skull where whole. The os spheriodes, in the upper part of the pharynx, is broken, to introduce into the interior of the head a considerable quantity of linen. The body was opened by Drs. Delatre and de Verneuil. The description here given, though correct as far as it goes, is necessarily imperfect, and we shall wait with impatience for the report of the investigation, which is to be drawn up by M. Champollion, jun.—*French paper.*

New Surgical Instrument.—M. Delau, jun. lately presented to the French Academy an instrument, by which he states that he can, according to circumstances, either produce in the internal ear currents of air, calculated in a great many cases to remove deafness, or occasion in the interior of that cavity a vacuum, which in other cases is not less useful. The same instrument enables him to pump water, gas, or smoke into the ear; as also to introduce currents of air into the lungs, and currents of water into the bladder, or stomach. It may likewise be used promptly to extract from the stomach all liquids of a deleterious nature.

Burning Hill.—Extract of a letter, dated Weymouth, April 4.—Since the particulars of this subject was introduced, the following, in addition, may be relied on as authentic:—The steam, on the 29th ult., burst out in four additional points, adjacent to the former three. On the 31st ult. a considerable quantity of the cliff foundered in, and, consequently, the steam was nearly suppressed till the 3d instant, when it again made its appearance, and now continues to emit steam, as before. The concourse of spectators to view this phenomenon of nature has been considerable, and it is likely to continue to claim public attention.

The possession of some powerful and easily procurable disinfecting agent, has always been a great desideratum, not only in certain scientific enquiries, but as a means of adding to the comfort of the sick in camps, hospitals, &c.

Although various productions have been used for this purpose, they have generally rather slowly diluted than neutralised, or wholly removed the noxious effluvia of animal putrefaction.

The chlorates of lime and soda have lately been introduced by M. Labarraque, a French chemist, to the notice of the scientific world, as powerful disinfecting agents, and through his recommendation they have been used extensively in Paris with the most satisfactory effect.

The effects of these, particularly of the chlorate of lime, is said to be of the most decided kind in destroying the offensive odour [illegible] animal substances. This was sufficiently put to the test in London; for we are told in the *Medical and Physical Journal*, that during the very hot weather of last year's summer, experiments were tried with this preparation on a quantity of animal matter which had purposely been set aside to putrify. The stench, was intolerable: a small quantity of chrolate of lime in solution was poured over it, when the smell was immediately removed altogether.

The utility of such an agent to anatomists and practical enquirers in natural history is obvious, and it will prove, we trust, of not less importance to the conservancy of cities, the purification of hospitals, jails, and camps, not to mention its applicability to certain departments of surgery, and above all the evidence it may be the means of eliciting on question of medical jurisprudence.

In a country like this, where animal decomposition proceeds with great rapidity, the discovery of such powerful disinfecting agents is likely to prove very beneficial to the ends of justice. We have ourselves seen and heard of various instances, where human bodies were found under circumstances that strongly indicated that the individuals had come unfairly by their death, but in consequence of the state the bodies were in, they could not possibly be subjected to that minute examination necessary to the certain developement of the circumstances of death. In such cases, the possession of such an agent as the chlorate of lime might have led to results that might have ended in the punishment of the guilty, and the fulfilment of the ends of justice.

The mode of using the chlorate of lime or soda, is by dissolving about eighteen ounces of the chlorate or salt in about six gallons of water. A cloth dipped in this solution is spread over the corpse, or whatever is to be disinfected, and shortly after (in a minute or so) the offensive smell ceases.

Apartments, galleries, stair-cases, closets, or cellars, if sprinkled with one or two glasses of this liquid, will be immediately disinfected of any stench of animal matter pervading them. The reproduction of fetid odour is to be prevented by constantly sprinkling the cloth enveloping the thing to be disinfected, with the solution; for though it destroys the odour, it does not unless renewed, prevent its return, as the work of decomposition is constantly going on.

India Gazette.

ASSIZES.

York, March 30.—*Thomas Lucas* was charged with having been found in Hill-field plantation, armed, with intent to destroy game. This plantation is the property of William Dilke, Esq. the High Sheriff of Warwick. Lucas confessed that "he and his associates had shot several pheasants: that there was a scuffle with the keepers, and threats of shooting, but no shots were fired on either side." On of the keepers was a good deal hurt, but it was not proved that the prisoner ill-treated him. For this offence Lucas was sentenced to *seven years' transportation.* The other sentence was that passed on Francis Eburne. Lord Chief Justice Best stated to the prisoner and the Court those parts of the evidence that proved the enormity of his offence; indeed, he painted his conduct in such horrible colours, that the whole Court appeared to regret he had not been convicted of murder; he concluded with sentencing him to *one year's transportation and a fine of* [illegible]. Eburne is a tenant of the High Sheriff, and Mr. Dilke gave him a good character as a farmer,. This sentence has led to a good deal of discussion, and the following doggerels have been circulated on the occasion:—

"To kill the High Sheriff's pheasant,
Seven years transports his peasant:
But when his tenant kills his son,
The law confines him only one."]

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 7, Bell Lane, by Thomas Rigby.

"the respectable and well-thinking individuals "of [illegible]s in this country."

Our limits will not admit the republication of Sir Herbert's statement but it indeed affords a gratifying proof of the Christian fortitude and resignation with which his Royal Highness viewed the approach of Death, and as strikingly evinces the real nobleness and piety of his disposition.—On the 29th August the Bishop of London was called by His Royal Highness' desire to administer the sacrament to him, "although" as His Royal Highness expressed himself, he was "not alarmed; and although he had "heard nothing that should shake his hopes "of ultimate recovery, he could not conceal "from himself that his situation called for "serious contemplation—whatever might be "the result of his illness, there would be "time for certain arrangements, and the "settlement of his affairs; but there was "one duty he did not wish to defer; he "felt indeed that it ought not to be deferred "until it should seem to be imposed by a "conviction of immediate danger, and resorted to when hope ceased to exist—He "had therefore determined to take the Sacrament; but he was anxious the circumstance should not be made public."—Some hours after His Royal Highness had gone through that solemn duty continues Sir Herbert, "he expressed to me how much he "had been pleased with the Bishop of London's mild and encouraging discourse—that "he had stated to His Lordship unreservedly that he knew his situation to "be a very serious, though he trusted "not a hopeless one, but that he did not "choose to postpone a duty which he conceived ought to be performed while he was "in the full possession of his faculties, "which might yield to disease sooner than "he was aware of. That he had in the "course of his life faced death in various "shapes, and was now doomed to view its approach in a slow and lingering form. "That he did not deny that he should "resign his existence with regret, though he "felt no alarm; he admitted that his life had "not been pure, that there had been much "in his course he wished had been otherwise. He had not thought so seriously "on some subjects as he might have done, "still he had endeavoured to discharge his "public duties correctly. He had forborne "from injuring or deceiving any one, and "he felt in peace and charity with all. Under "these circumstances, he hoped he might "look with confidence to mercy, through "the merits of his Redeemer, and he had "appealed to him (the Bishop) on this occasion not only to receive the confession of "his unworthiness, but to administer that "comfort which his situation required. That "his reliance and his faith in the Christian "religion were firm and decided, and that "his adherence to the pure doctrine professed and established in this country was "unshaken as it had ever been. That, as "he had declared these sentiments in a political discussion of the question, he was "anxious that it should be understood, and "that the Bishop of London should be enabled to state hereafter, if the occasion "should call for it, that those sentiments "were not professed in a political sense, "and from prejudice and party feelings, but "they were firmly fixed in his mind, and "were the result of due consideration and "conviction, and produced by an earnest "solicitude for the continued welfare of his "country.

His Royal Highness evidently alluded to his celebrated declaration in the House of Lords on Catholic emancipation. We are of the many, who entertain an entirely opposite opinion to that expressed by the Royal Duke upon the momentuous occasion in question; yet we never doubted his sincerity—The warm, some would say the indiscreet manner, in which he delivered his sentiments, formed to our view, an additional proof of the purity of their source, and he has carried the same feelings with him, to the presence of his God.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Thos. R. Stewart, Infantry.
Cadet J. Pelly Engineers,
Cadet John Sinclair, Infantry.
Cadet Wm. C. Roberts, Cavalry.
Asst. Surgn Joseph Bawstead.
Cadet Rowland T. Stephenson, Infantry.
Asst. Surgn Robt. Liddell.
Lieut. Wm. A. Miller, Madras Rifle Corps.
Ensign W. S. Watkins 16th Regt. N. I.
Major J. G Griffith. Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn Robt. Liddell.
Capt. J. W. Pew 40th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign H. S. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 13th Brig Crown, (Free Trader) John Baird, Com. from Greenock, 29th April.
Passenger per Crown.—Mr. John Palmer.
DEPARTURES.—Aug. 7th The H C. Ship Charles Grant, Wm. Hay, Esq. Capt. to China.
Do. Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Com. to China.
8th The H. C. Ship Atlas, John Hine, Esq. Capt. to Penang and China.
11th Barque Egyptian, (Free Trader) William Lilburn, Com. to London.
11th Ship Fort William, James Neish Com. to China.
Passengers by Cornwallis.—Mr. J. Caswell.
By H. C. S. Atlas.—Capt. Cameron and Child Mr. Lindsay.
By Barque Egyptian.—Mr. Henry, S. Watkin.
Per Fort William.—Capt. Pew, Lieut. Harvey, Lieut. Miller.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Asia Felix, for Calcutta.
Francis Warden, for ditto.
Gloriozo, for ditto.
Enterprize for Madras.
John Biggar, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 20. Ship City of Edinburgh, D. Mackilar, from New South Wales 17th May and Batavia 29th June.
July 21. Ship Madeline, F. R. Coghlan, from Bourbon 20th June.
July 23 The English Brig Britannia, Captain M. Gonsalves from Bombay 5th May, Ceylon and Madras.
Passengers per City of Edinburgh, from New South Wales.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown.
Passengers per Madeline from Bourbon.—Miss Sarah Watson; W. H. Watson, Esq.; Messrs. W. J. Legalls and J. Cousan, Merchants.
Passengers per Brig Britannia, from Columbo.—Mr. W. Bruce, Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. S. W. Dias, and M. F. D'Souza Corneline.—From Coringa:—Mrs. Cornet and 3 Children, Miss Cornet, A. B. Cornet, Esq. of the French Government Service; Messrs. M. A. Wright and Gilmore, Mariners.
DEPARTURES.—July 18. Ship Drongan, J. Mackenzie, for Bombay.
July 21. Brig Kent, James Craw, for Cape of Good Hope.
Vessels expected to sail shortly.—Ship Indian Oak, John Reid, for Port Louis.—Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for the Eastward.
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.
July 18. Penang Merchant, Isabella, and Arjuna
July 21. Lord Amherst, Fair Armenian, (Dutch,) and Brig Harriet.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
JULY, 22ND 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Countess of Dunmore, proceeded down.—Drongan, outward bound, remains.
NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Vansittart.—Windsor,—Inglis—Scaleby Castle,—Duke of York & Buckinghamshire remain.
SAUGOR.—Cassandra and Ellen (Brig) proceeded down.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 25, Ship Gunjava, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 30th May; 26, Ship Susan, W. Hamilton, from Calcutta 25th May; 27, Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, from Coringa 7th July; 29, Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, from Portsmouth 17th January, Lisbon 24th March, and Cape 5th June; 30, Cutter Rosa Maria, P. Harly, from Trincomallee 23d, Point de Galle 25th, and Negapatam 27th July; 31, Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Vizagapatam 22d June, and Coringa 15th July; August 1, Brig Ann, Edward Cattell, from Cape 5th June, and Mauritius 9th July.
DEPARTURES.—July 26, Brig Coraqueno, M. J. Pientzenever, for Singapore and Manilla; 27, Ship Roxburgh Castle, G. Denny, for Calcutta; do. Ship John, B. Freeman, for Mauritius; 29, H. C. Ship Waterloo, W. Manning, for Penang, Singapore and China.

Vessels in the Roads, 1st August.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh.
Ship Gunjava, Captain J. Taylor.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. D. Robertson.
Brig Lady Munro, Capt. G Gahan.
Brig Belle Alliance.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Ann, Capt. E. Cattell.
Cutter Rosa Maria, Capt. P. Harly.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Inst. the Lady of J. Saunders Esq. of a Daughter.
On the morning of the 9th Inst. at Rose Cottage Colabah, the Lady of Captain William Poynton, of the Country Service, of a Daughter.
On Sunday, Morning the 12th Inst the Wife of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of a Still born male child.
On the 13th Inst. at the Court House, Mrs. Jefferie's of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—After a short but severe illness, Captain Richard Horwood, of the Country service, late Commander of the Ship Milford of this Port. This melancholy event took place at Exmouth in Devonshire on the 22d February last,—his loss is much regretted by those to whom he was much esteemed in India, who will ever recollect his valuable friendship.
At Broach, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, after a short illness of only 3 days fever, the Infant Son of Mr. Jose Antonio Borges, aged 3 months.
At Hingna, near Nagpore, on Tuesday the 31st July, Helen Harriot, the infant daughter of Captain Stack, Brigade Major Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, aged six months.
At Poona, on the 2d of August, very deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends, Lieutenant Wm. Henry Clarkson, 3d Regiment N. I. aged 22 years.
On Wednesday the 8th Instant, Eugene, the Son of the late Mr. Patrick Brady, Tutor to the Engineer Institution, aged 18 months.
On the 11th Inst. Ensign Dugald Campbell, 2d European Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 9th July, Mr. Assistant Apothecary D. W. Taylor, to Miss Charlotte Massey.
At Calcutta, on the 20th July at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Wm. Eales, Mr. Edward Thomas Power, H. C. Marine, to Miss Jane Perie.
On the 23rd July, at the Cathedral by the Rev. W. Hovenden, Lieut. Wood, 25th N. I. to Miss Frances Harriett Dona.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 21st July, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Burridge, H. C's. Marine, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 22d July, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Bryant, the Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 23d July, the Lady of J. R. Martin, Esq. of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mrs. W. G. Grief, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Sulkea, on the 17 July, Mr. Joseph Gibb, aged 26 years.
At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Thomas Thomson, Esq. aged 23 years
At Calcutta, at the house of R. Howard, Esq. Attorney at Law, Captain W. Gillett, of the Country Service, aged 31 years
At the General Hospital, on the 21st July, Mr. John Grimwood, Mate of the H. C's. Marine, aged 27 years.
At Calcutta, on the 21st July, Louisa, the infant Daughter of Simon Henry Boileau, Esq. Register in the Persian Secretary's Office, aged 1 year.
At Calcutta, on the 22d July, the infant Daughter of Paul Jordan, Esq. one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Agabeg and Co
At Calcutta, on the 22d July, Captain Thomas Fife Commander of the Brig Isabella, aged 37 years.
At Howrah, on the 22d July, Master William Beauchamp, aged 9 years
At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mr. Charles Corry Cooper, Second Mate of the H. C. Marine, aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bellary, on Monday, the 9th July, Mr. C. Hamilton Boyle, son of the late Mr. H. Boyle, (a Free Merchant of Bengal,) to Miss Jane Maria Douglas.
On Tuesday the 24th July, at Trichinopoly. by the Reverend, J. Wrighi, B. A., S. J. Humfrays, Esq. 5th Regt. Light Cavalry, to Miss F. I. Kooefoed.
At the Black-Town Chapel, on the 25th July, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A Mr. Edmund Vincent, to Miss Grace Frances Godfrey, Daughter of Mr. Robert Godfrey.
BIRTHS.—On the 29th July, the Lady of Alexander Johnston, Esq. of a Son.
At Secunderabad on the 21st July, the Lady of Major Clarke, H. M. 46th Regt of a Son.
At the Residence Nagpore, on the 14th July, the Lady of Captain Isacke, Assistant Resident of a Son.
At Seringapatam on the 25th July, the Lady of F. Pulham, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.
At the Mount Road, on Saturday the 28th July, Caroline, the Wife of Mr. Peter De Castellas Cabinet Maker, of a Son.
On the 27th July Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a Son.
On the 26th July, at Pondicherry, the Lady of F, De Fondclair, Esq. of a Son.
DEATHS.—At the Mysore Residency on the 11th June, Capt. T. Y. B. Kennan of the Horse Artillery, an enterprizing zealous officer who had seen much Service, and who promised fair to arrive at honor and distinction in his profession;—his last illness was brought on by excessive fatigue during the late campaigns in Ava.—He was a most tender and affectionate husband and parent, and his memory will be long cherished by his relations and acquaintances.
At Pursevaulkam, on Friday the 27th July Catherine, the Wife of Mr. George Dent, aged 25 years.
At Anjengo in Travancore, on the 3d July, at 9 P. M., after an illness of 5 days, Mr. Phillip Philipz, Superintendent of Police at that place, sincerely and most deservedly regretted by his friends and relations.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th February, at Bright Church, Pringle O'Hanlon, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Louisa Alexander, youngest daughter of Edward Southwell Ruthven, Esq., of Oakley-park, Ireland.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, JULY 23, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 25	8 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	24 8 Prem.
Disct. 0	10 Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	1 2 Disct.
Ditto, 0	1 New 5 per Cent. Loan.	0 4 Ditto.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 94 96.	
	On ditto. 92 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5 0	Per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills	7 0	
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0	

BANK SHARES.—Prem. Buy 5300 Sell 5200.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share	5,000

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
JULY 12, 1827.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
Mr. A, Mackenzie, Second Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.
Mr. W. F. Dick, Third Judge of ditto ditto.
Mr. R. F. Grindall, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

The arrival of the *City of Edinburgh*, from New South Wales, was announced on Friday.
This opportunity bring accounts of the H. C. vessel *Research*, Captain DILLON, bound to the Mallicolo Islands in search of the survivors of LA PEROUSE's expedition.
The following extract was subjoined to the Report:—
"Arrived at the Derwent, Van Dieman's Land, the H. E. I. C.'s ship *Research*, Captain P. Dillon; and after an interesting trial, in which Dr. Tytler was plaintiff and Captain Dillon defendant, Captain P. Dillon was sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. The fine £50, imprisonments two months for assaulting and falsely imprisoning Dr. Tytler on board the *Research* on the High Seas.
"It appeared in evidence that Capt. D. made an entry in his private journal, stating the determination of one Morgan McMurroch to GAOL and EAT Dr. Tytler on the arrival of the ship at New Zealand, from which he was diverted by being reminded that Dr. T. wore a red coat like his friend Lord Commermere.!
"In consequence of these proceedings it was supposed that the ship would be sent back to India."
It is much to be regretted, that through an unfortunate difference of this kind, an adventure that promised well for humanity and the interests of science, should end so unsatisfactorily; as judging from the statement referred to, we fear this one is destined to do,
Considerable excitement appears to have been caused in *Australia*, by the imposition of a stamp duty of 4 pence on Newspapers It looks very like an attempt to put down the Press, by imposing upon its most useful productions, what in a country like New South Wales cannot fail to operate; and, indeed, seems to have been intended, as a prohibitory tax. The Editor of the *Australian* appears to consider it as an indirect effort to extinguish the Press; and, so far as we comprehend the subject, we are disposed to concur with him.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 13*th July*, 1827.

No. 141 of 1827.—The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief having brought to the Notice of Government, complaints of a most serious nature, preferred against Captain C. C. Smith, of the 6th Extra Regiment Native Infantry, by different Natives, residing at or near Titalva, and His Excellency having also represented the difficulty of assembling an European General Court Martial at that remote Station; the Vice President in Council was pleased to direct, at His Excellency's recommendations, that the truth of the Complainants' allegations should, in the first instance, be enquired into on the spot, by a Commission composed of a Gentleman of the Civil Service, and the Officer Commanding the Troops at Titalva.

2. From the Report of the Commissions, which is now before Government, it appears, that on one occasion, Captain Smith caused Five Villagers to be seized by a party of Sepoy, and brought to his house, from which they were conducted to the Military Bazar of the Station, and were there, by his order, and in his presence, tied up and flogged, and afterwards subjected to the ignominious punishment of having one side of the head, and one half of the beard publickly shaved.

3. The depositions by which the abovementioned facts have been established, were taken by the Commissioners in the presence of Captain Smith, who so far from attempting to controvert the Complainants' statements, virtually admitted them to be correct, by putting not only to the deponents, but also to the witnesses called by himself, a series of questions explanatory of his reasons for having recourse to so tyrannical and illegal a procedure.

4. Under these circumstances, the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council considers further investigation unnecessary.

5. The resolution of the Honorable the Court of Directors, announced to their General Letter of the 14th of April 1813, "to dismiss from their Service every Officer, who "should be proved to have been guilty of "cruelty to any Native, either by violently "or illegally beating or otherwise maltreating "him,"—was formally notified to the Army in the General Orders of Government, under date the 18th of September 1813; and, the tenor of the Honorable Court's instructions at the same time received, and promulgated in the same General Orders, renders it the imperative duty of the Vice President in Council, to bring to their immediate notice, the instance of "cruelty to Natives" that has been brought home to Captain Smith.

6 An Officer who has ventured to disregard the solemn prohibitory Orders of the Court of Directors and Supreme Government, and who has made the Troops of the State the instruments of oppression, the Vice President in Council, deems such officer unfit to be entrusted with any Military authority;—and His Lordship in Council is there pleased to direct, that on receipt of this Order at Dinapore, Captain Smith be immediately suspended from the exercise of his professional functions, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be made known.

7. In conformity with the mode of proceeding adopted by Government in the year 1821, in the case of Lieutenant Vigogne, Captain Smith is permitted to reside at any Station of the Army under this Presidency, and to draw the Pay, Half Batta, and Gratuity of his Regimental Rank, pending the receipt of the Honorable Court's decision on his case.

8. The General Officer Commanding the Dinapore Division, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army, the Station at which Captain Smith may choose to reside, during the period of his Suspension.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col,*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—On the 18th, the Tehsildar of Kapur thelet reported that two hundred Mohammedans from Ludhiana, had come thither, and were collecting numbers about them to prayers, when a party of Akali troopers came upon them, seized ten and dispersed the rest. The son of Nar Mohammed Khan, presented a letter from his father, stating, that the Hakem of Dereh Khaiber had sent troopers to collect the tribute every where, and that the people of Dereh Choupani, having come to him to complain of his brother, he had referred them to their own Governor: the Hurkarus reported that Captain Wade had visited the fort of Govind Gerh, and the reservoir of Tarin, of the latter of which he had had a drawing made. On the 12th, the Vakil of the Hakem of Dereh Khyber had a private audience of the Maharaja, after which orders were given to provide for his accommo-

dation. On the 15th, the news from Peshawer was, that two chiefs of the Yusef Zeis were at variance, and from Kabul that Dost Mohammed Khan was collecting the stipulated instalments from the Ryots. From Cashmir the Governor reported, that the Zemindars of Ghat Bukri, who had raised entrenchments against the troops of the Maharaja, had abandoned them in the night, and left the pass in the hands of the latter.

From Atek it is said, that Budh Sink having returned from Kaukue, spent three days at the fort of Atek, and receiving 72000 rupees, divided them amongst his army. The insurgent with Maulavi Ismaiel who had been committing violences about Shikarpur, had broken up, and repaired to the residence of Abdul Hy, without doing any further mischief.

The Govt. Gaz. July 23.

Madras.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, August 1.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees....., ⅝ *Premium*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2⅝ *Discount*

THURSDAY.—AUGUST 2.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JULY 17. 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint J. Paternoster, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JULY 20, 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

F. Anderson, Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Malabar.

R. Cathcart, Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Tanjore.

The *Lady East* we find was not condemned but is refitting at Lisbon. It is supposed that her Packets were transferred to the *Sir Edward Paget*, which Vessel was at St. Jago when the *Protector* passed.

The following is a list of the Passengers on the unfortunate Ship.

Per Lady East, for Madras and Bengal: Major Yates, Mr. Powney, Judge Harris. Messrs. Edwards, Tibbs, Hay, Bromaith, Amsink, Thompson, Clarkson, Roper, Chamber, Shepherd, Lindcay, Dowling, two Hatfields, McDonald, Harford, Hutchings, Bevan, Leland, Allan, and Watson.

The *Sir Edward Paget* arrived on Sunday afternoon. She left Lisbon on the 25th March, at which period all was peaceable and tranquil at the Capital. The rebels had been every where defeated by the Native Troops unassisted by their Allies. The Constitutional Government was daily gaining strength, and the Liberty of Portugal appeared secure.

The *Paget* called at the Cape, which she left on the 5th of June.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Major Menzies, Mrs. Captain Stott; Edward Poney, Esq. M. C. S., Lieut. Harvall, R. N. Dr. Urquhart, H. M. 46th Regt., Messrs. Martyatt, Martin, Johnson, Gordon, Kennedy, & Russell, Cadets, Mr. Smithwaite, returning to India.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Court, Mrs. Ball, Miss L'Lood; Capt. F. Williams, R. N., Captain Smith, H. M. 44th Regt., Capt. Stokes, H. C. S., Messrs. Wallace, Blake, Windsor, Chilcott, Graham, and Sleeman, Cadets, and five Native Servants.

Mad. Courier, April 31.

BATAVIA.

Extract of a letter from Batavia.

"The rebels are now more troublesome than they have been for some time. They are up in every direction in the Native Provinces and harassing the Dutch troops by frequent contest. They are generally soon beaten, but they are improving in courage and discipline, and I believe increasing in numbers. A line of battle ship has passed *Anjier* with 767 Soldiers for *Samarang*. Two more are hourly expected, and freighted vessels are daily looked for. It is said we shall receive this season in all, about 4,500 men. The sickness which now prevails carries off numbers, and lays up more, and I am afraid that the war will not be brought to an end this year."—*Chronicle June 7.*

Portugal.

THE TIMES.—APRIL, 10

LISBON.—MARCH 24.
THE CORTES, THE GOVERNMENT, AND DON MIGUEL.

On Tuesday, the 20th of March, the Peers adopted unanimously the project of law presented to it from the Deputies, for a loan of about a million sterling.

The two Chambers close their sittings on Friday or Saturday next week. With a very short interval of vacation they have been employed in laborious discussions for the last five months.

The deliberations of both Chambers have hitherto been conducted with the greatest regularity and in a business-like manner. In their sittings we witness none of those violent explosions of passion, and hear none of those unseemly interruption, the frequency of which gives almost a farcical character to the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies.

As the health of the Princess Regent is still far from being re-established, it is not expected that she will prorogue the Chambers in person. The circumstances in which they end their sittings are certainly much more ouspicious than those in which they began their labours, but it would be absurd in the Government or the Legislature to flatter themselves that the danger is over. One of the deputies from the northern provinces mentioned in the Chamber, in the course of the week, that Lamego had nearly again been revolutionized by the Silveira family; that seditious cries had with difficulty been suppressed at Setuval (St. Ubes,); and that, in other quarters factious persons displayed their accustomed activety against the charter. The most effectual measure of security which could be devised for the present order of things would be, the execution of the intended trip of Don Miguel to the Brazils. While he remains in Europe, and while there is every prospect that, according to an article of the charter, he will, at his next birthday, become Regent of the Kingdom, the whole policy and institutions of the country must remain in what the French call a *provisional* and fluctuating state. Its Ministers, Deputies, Peers Generals, and Judges are afraid to act with decision and energy in existing circumstances, lest their merits shout become a crime when these circumstances change. From the frequent revolution to which it has of late been exposed, and the numerous political systems suggested by caprice, and imposed or put down by violence, no man here feels any confidence in the security of his own politial condition, or the stability of his Government. Offices are held, oaths are taken, and characters are worn, (to use an official phrase) *ad interim*. The patriot of to-day may be the exile of to-morrow---the allegiance sworn to Don Pedro and the Princess Regent, may be treason in October next to Don Miguel, and the Constitutional doctrines which compose the true faith of the charter may be declared worthy of a political *Auto de Fe* by the Royalist inquisitiors of an absolute prince.

The violent character of Don Miguel is known to every body, and the certainty that on obtaining the Regency, he would be subject rather to the influence of his mother than the commands of his brother, is doubted by none. His late feelings on political questions, which drove him to attempt the deposition of his father, affords strong hopes of a harvest of vengeance to his former friends, and his political education at an absolute Court is not likely to have much changed his principles. The Marquis of Abrantes, who died a few weeks ago in London, and the family of the unfortunate Marquis of Loule, who was murdered within two or three paces of the King's bedchamber, could have told us secrets of the means to which a certain prince is capable of resorting to accomplish his nefarious intrigues, or to gratify his malignant revenge. But I must reserve the circumstances of that transaction for another occasion.

The only security which the Portuguese have for constitutional liberty is the stay of the British troops, and the predominance of British influence in Portugal, till the machine is found to work, and the people become habituated to its forms, if not to its benefits. This occupation is regarded by the people as an evil, and no doubt every interference of foreigners in the internal transactions of a country is an evil, though it may be a necessary one.

LISBON MARCH 24, 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Brazilian ship of war still remains at Brest, and will do so till Don Miguel's despatch accompanying the act of his marriage to his niece by procuration, receives an answer from Rio de Janeiro. The Prince is extremely averse to a voyage across the Atlantic, and is equally eager to assume the reins of Government in Portugal immediately after his next birth-day in October, when, having reached 25 years of age, he is entitled by the Charter to the Regency.

I send you an Oporto paper which contains a despatch from a Spanish officer about the delivery of the Portuguese rebels' arms. Observe the shuffling about the surrender of the horses. The Governors of Galliza and Tuy had had communication on the same subject.

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 19—(From a private Letter.)—Great interest has been excited here by the extraordinary circumstance of a Spanish *Cabinet* courier arriving here early on Saturday morning, in three days, from Madrid, with dispatches to the Spanish Consul. These, it appears, enclosed others to Sir GEORGE DON, which were immediately conveyed to him at St, Roque, where he was residing. On their receipt he directly came to town and gave orders his establishment at St. Roque should be broken up, and every article of furniture, &c. should be brought into the garrison, which was effected yesterday (Sunday) and to-day.

April 10.

MARCH 21ST.—the Spaniards have not as yet surrendered to the Portuguese agents either the arms or the horses which they took from the rebels. The Portuguese agents, together with an English officer, have been very pressing on the subject; but the only answer which they receive from the authorities on the frontier is, that no instructions have yet arrived from Madrid. This conduct is the more disgusting, as both the English Ambassador and the Portuguese *Charge d' Affaires* at the Spanish Court daily receive assurances that their demands are complied with. It is likewise a little ominous, as it was the answer given to Mr. Mayor at Ciudad Rodrigo, on the first disarming of the refugees. On entering Spain, twice they have been disarmed; but their arms have been redelivered to them when prepared for a fresh inroad.

"LISBON, MARCH 27.

"NEWS FROM SPAIN.

"An official despatch was received on Sunday from Madrid, with the important intelligence that the Court of Spain, having at last seen the folly of persisting in its system of aggression and treachery on the Portuguese frontier, had resolved to send a special mission to England, to [illegible] all the explanations of its past conduct which circumstances required, and all the assurances for the future which even the pacific disposition of the English Cabinet might be ready to exact. The nobleman selected for this embassy is Count d'Ofalia. In the note addressed to Mr. Lamb, which announced the appointment of an extraordinary Envoy, the most satisfactory declarations were given of the desire of the Spanish Government to renew cordial and amicable relations with that of England.

"At the same time that Ferdinand thus endeavours to satisfy England with respect to his conduct and intentions, his authorities on the frontiers have partially fulfilled their engagements to the Portugese Government, as to the surrender of the rebels arms. None of the horses, however, have yet been delivered up, but, although the Spanish Government cannot own the fact, probably Portugal can justly lay claim to few of them.

"As an additional reason for confidence in the durability of those friendly relations which Spain now professes such a willingness to re-establish, the Cabinet of Ferdinand has given orders for a retrograde movement of its troops on the frontier. The withdrawal of a part of the Army of Occupation into the interior is stated as a certain fact, though the cause assigned for it is different, according to the political principles or excusable suspicions of the parties who speak on the subject. By some it is ascribed to the fear of a *constitutional* fever among the troops; by others, to returning good faith on the part of the Government. Probably the influence of the former, joined to a persuasion of the impossibility of effecting any important object on the frontier, while an English force possesses the command of Lisbon, and protects the existence of the new Government, may be the real cause of this temporary but politic retreat.

"Such, according to external appearances and official declarations, is the pacific state of things on the frontier. There can be no question, that Portugal, as the aggrieved party, and England, as the ally and trustee of Portugal, have had within the last five months just and frequent causes of war against the Government of Spain. Proofs of hostile proceedings and perfidious pretexts to mask them, have multiplied so much, and been detected so often, that the difficulty latterly was, not how to find grounds for justifying war, but how to discover excuses for preserving peace. Had we been a weak nation, with a military character to gain, and Spain a strong one, with resources still undiminished, to threaten our forbearance, must have provoked insult, and we must absolutely have fought, in order to show that we were not afraid of fighting. As regard the Portuguese and the Spaniards, in the present decrepitude of the military force of both kingdoms, a war must have been without political objects or result—a mere series of border inroads and petty reprisals—of plundering frays and monkish massacres—unless England had chosen to aid her ally by creating internal revolt, or France to attempt the regeneration of Spain, by exciting her to the ambition of conquest. In either case we must have had a war of opinion and fanaticism, which would have covered the peninsula with blood, and destroyed the miserable gleamings of prosperity which superstition and misgovernment have left. That the blindness of the Spanish Court and the rage of the fanatic faction which it has hitherto obeyed, may yet bring about such a result there is much reason to apprehend. At all events, the Portuguese Government, acting under the counsels of England, has finally thrown away no weapon of defence or attack, while, by the moderation and good faith which have distinguished its conduct, it has placed Spain unequivocally in the wrong, and made her perfidy more striking by the contrast.

Greece.

The following sketch of affairs in Greece affords rather a discouraging picture of the prospects with which the Campaign of 1827 has been opened. During the winter that is just past, no Military event has happened in the Morea; it is even certain, that during the late campaigns, if we except the unfortunate expedition of Fabvier, in the island of Negropont, nothing worthy of attention has taken place in Greece, but the blockade of the citadel of Athens. The reduction of that place has been planned, and attempted to be executed, by the ablest of the Turkish Generals, Redshid Pacha. The Greek Officer who commanded there in the beginning of the siege, lost his life in a sortie which he headed in August last, at the moment that a corps of the Greek army was attempting to raise the siege. Since that time Colonel Fabvier has got into the fortress, at the head of some Philhellenists, and the Turks have blockaded it more closely than before. The last official accounts inform us of a new attempt which had been made to liberate Fabvier, and his companions, which had failed like the former. It was in one of the skirmishes that took place about that time, that Colonel Bourbaky was taken and beheaded by the Turks. Some actions, whose result have been in no degree important, have also taken place in Livadia. Since the efforts made last year by the Greek Marine to succour Missolonghi, their fleets have undertaken nothing. They appeared, it is true, before Samos, but they limited their endeavours to hindering the Turks from disembarking. The long inaction of the Greeks can be reasonably attributed only to the differences that have broken out among them, and which unhappily for their cause, are not ended. There are in Greece, at this present moment, three different Governments, which dispute with each other the supreme authority. The seat of one is at Engine, of another at Hydra, and the third, which was first established at Poros, had been transferred to Hermione. It is believed that there is a disposition to coalesce between Colocotroni, who leads the anti-congress of Hermione, and Condurriottis, who commands at Hydra. The latter has had Admiral Miaulis as a competitor, and he has had him declared a traitor to his country by the primates of the island. The proscription of Miaulis must necessarily paralyse the Greek fleet, which is, as is well known, the principal recource of the Hellenists. Such was the situation, of Greece in the month of February last; the campaign is, in consequence, about to open under auspices which augur ill for the cause. The divisions which agitate the country, when perfect unison, is so necessary, might produce terrible consequences, if the enemy of Greece were active and enterprising. But negotiations, whose object is to stop the effusion of blood, and to fix the public existence of the Greeks, have been opened at Constantinople. Three great Powers have simultaneously required an end to be put to this war of extermination, and every thing leads to the hope that the affairs of the East will be finally settled in the way which wise men had required and foreseen, that is to say, by the all-powerful intervention of the Christian Cabinets of Europe. It is now evident, that if the issue of this great quarrel had been left unhappily to the fate of arms, besides that humanity must have long groaned in consequence.—it could not possibly have ended in favour of the Greeks, weakened as they have been by losses and internal disputes.

Accounts have arrived of an unpleasant affair which took place off Corfu, between a Turkish vessel of war, stated in one account to be a frigate and His Majesty's ship *Pelican*. The *Pelican* (why, does not appear) was fired upon repeatedly by the Turks, in spite of her having hailed and explained her name and character. After some forbearance, which seemed to be construed into cowardice, the *Pelican* returned the fire, but not until two men were killed and many wounded. The action was very short. The whole of the Turks are prisoners on board the *Pelican*, and the ship burnt.

General Foreign News.

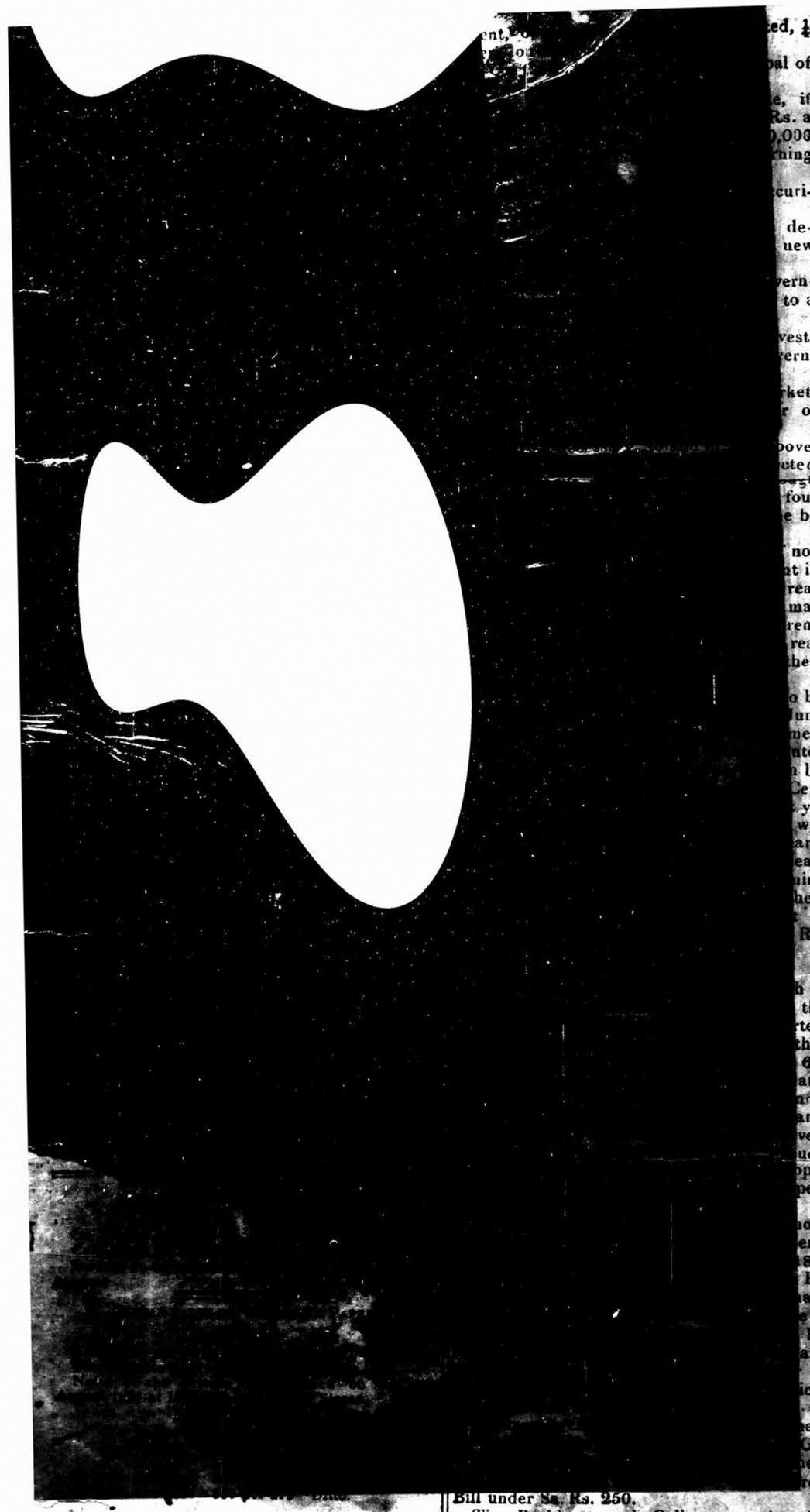
PARIS, MARCH 29.—The son of Napoleon has attained his sixteenth year; he is now of age. The captive of St. Helena left him by his will, along with the memory of a name which he will not bear, some articles of dress and furniture, the possession and use of which will probably not be interdicted him. These articles are at present in the possession of M. Marchand, the Emperor's valet de chambre, who is about to proceed to Vienna, to deliver them into the hands of the Duke of Reichstadt. Before carrying away these precious objects which announce the state of

Continued in the Supplement.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETERS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.



THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST 1827.

A careful review of the Greenock Newspapers that were kindly lent to us, affords us no room to alter the opinions offered in our last number, either as to the great Ministerial change that has taken place in England, or in respect to the political state of Europe.—The former opens a wide field for contemplation, but during the past week we have been diverted from it, and perhaps our readers will be more thankful for copious extracts from the English Journals than any observations that an Indian Editor, who is so far removed from the scene of action can possibly offer.

In a recent number of the Gazette we spoke of the advantage which it is to individuals to invest their money, and transact all their business connected with Company's Loans through the Public Agents, (the Accountant General and the Sub Treasurer to Government) in preference to incurring the expense of Agency Hondant on the employment of Bill under Sa. Rs. 250.

The Residents and Collectors under this Presidency, are likewise authorized to receive Subscriptions to the aforesaid Loan, at the same rates of exchange, at which the Civil and Military allowances are discharged.†

The Government considering the inconvenience, to which the Proprietor of old Loan Notes at outstations is exposed by being restricted to receive interest on them, merely at the Presidencies, have allowed the Holder of Notes, which have issued under the Advertisement of the 18th August 1825, to receive the Interest due on them, at the Station where he may be residing.—He has, in that case, only to call with his Notes at the Collectorate or Residency (as the case may be) and—on delivering them there, to sign a receipt on the back for the dividend to be drawn, according as he shall be directed, after which, he is to wait till the Collector or Resident be furnished from the Presidency with a draft on himself, which, when received, will be handed over with the Notes to the Proprietor, free of postage and every other expense!

This procedure, which must be adhered to, at all times that Interest may be required to to be drawn when the parties keep the notes in their own possession, can be obviated by depositing them with the Public Agents, at the Presidency who, if duly instructed, will, at the fixed periods, furnish their constituents at subordinates with drafts in their favor, for the amounts due to them.

Property may also be invested in Treasury Notes of this Government, under their Advertisement of the 22d May 1827, issued in even hundreds, at 5 reas per Cent per diem; or rather more than 4½ per Cent. per annum, and payable principal and Interest 12 months after date.* As subscriptions for such Notes are only receivable at the General Treasury here, individuals at subordinates wishing to obtain them, must if they mean to avoid the expense of commission to private Agents at Bombay, endeavour to purchase the Bills of Provincial officers upon this Government, or even those of other Presidencies upon it, transmitting the same by letter to the public Agents with instructions to invest them in the Treasury Bills in question. Private drafts, the Government Agents are prohibited from receiving. But those, who may be desirous of placing in the public Loans, the savings of their salaries, if they transfer them to the Presidency, through the remittance Lists, to the Government Agents, these officers cannot [illegible] to dispose of them, according to the instructions they may be furnished with.

In another part of our columns we have given the price of Company's Paper at Bombay, and will continue to insert them as long at least as our editorial labours last. We shall therefore add one further observation, that when any of our readers should be willing in future to invest property in the Government Loans, a reference to this number of the Gazette, and a little calculation on the prices of the day, will, we are convinced, lead him to a fair conclusion regarding the best means of laying out his money.

We have now laid before our readers all the information on Company's loans we have been able to collect.--Persons more conversant with the subject may perhaps be kind enough to fill up the blanks which have been left by us; yet we can with confidence assure our readers that they may safely rely on the correctness of what has above been stated.

The utility of the means usually adopted by Christian Missionaries for the conversion of the Heathen has already often formed a topic of discussion both in India and Europe; yet we readily give insertion to Shubd's letter, as it may invite inquiry into the nature and results of the Missionary labours in Western India, a branch of the subject which has, in so far as we know, never hitherto been taken up by the Bombay Press; and in respect to which, the British public appear to derive information from Missionary Magazines alone.—These works cannot, if we consult human nature, and consider that the fame and livelihood of the Missionaries alike depend on an appearance, at least, of success, be supposed always to contain an impartial view of the real spread of Christianity; and at all events, a spectator is better calculated to form a correct estimate of the effects of particular exertions, than the persons zealously engaged in them.—We could say much upon this subject, but are not very sure that it is one which interests, the majority of our readers; and before venturing on remarks ourselves, shall see whether it be taken up by our correspondents.

Our thanks are due to "Shubd" for feeling no displeasure at the suppression of his letter as to the state of Police which he sometime ago kindly contributed. We did not wish to be the *first* to revive discussion on a matter which his communication more than once verged upon, and one that might possibly have been construed into an attack against authority. Shubd will no doubt, have observed that a writer in the last Courier siguing himself H. has gone somewhat out of his way, to pass, a tolerably free remark upon the very subject; still we do not think it enough to justify our giving publicity, now, to our correspondents letter.

Our correspondent Candidus seems in some respects a second Felix Fact.—He takes the eccentric gambols of Giovanni for plain language and purpose; and imagines that the Don is even so daring in his flights as to attempt to throw natural philosophy into ridicule—His friendly zeal in its defence, may be commendable, and who knows but that hereafter his exertions may entitle him to the thanks of the rising generation—We would advise him however to re-peruse Giovanni's letter before he allows his hasty inferences to settle into solid conclusions.—Amongst other grave charges, Candidus echoes the accusation made against the Don of dealing in personalities—In our own defence we feel bound to rebut that accusation; for it is the duty of an Editor to exclude them from his columns; and had we observed anything really and exclusively personal in Giovanni's long letter it should assuredly have been expunged.—Mr. Morley's name and the office of Sheriff which he informs the world he formerly held, certainly, form prominent parts of it; but Mr. Morley has himself to thank for the ridicule that is heaped upon both.—He obtruded himself upon the notice of the public when there was no earthly occasion for it--Is Mr. Morley *dragged* in any of the private relations of life before the world? Who but himself would have come forward to contradict an obscure and anonymous writer in the Oriental Herald, a work so notorious, for all kind of misrepresentation, upon a point which can scarcely be interesting to mankind? We have said "a *point*"; but indeed to repeat our former expression on the subject, we really can scarcely guess the *point* at which the Don and his opponents are aiming—Is the truth or falsehood of three lines in in the Oriental Herald with which Mr. Morley quarrels the point at issue? Is it contended that the precedents established by the old Recorders should form a guide for the present Judges at this Presidency, in settling the courtesy that should be shown to members of the Government? Or is the discussion to lead into a general question of the *expediency* of seating such functionaries on the Bench while delivering their evidence in Court? Having pledged ourselves to give insertion to Correspondence on both sides of the question, or rather questions, and really feeling the most perfect indifference as to the result, we would yet recommend to the serious consideration of those concerned, the above divisions of the subject, and to settle in their minds which of the three points they mean to fix upon before again venturing into the field of discussion. To none do we more earnestly address ourselves than to Giovanni, though we are really at a loss to divine whether the Don is at all in earnest in what he says, throwing as he does, his own, and the arguments of his opponents, into so many fantastic and ludicrous postures. By the bye, does it not occur to the contending parties that the best way of settling the question would be to ascertain what the custom is, in these matters, at the other Presidencies?--In concluding these brief strictures on this subject, we cannot avoid noticing a rumour, which some of our kind friends have industriously spread abroad, that we refused a place in the Gazette to a letter on the side of the question opposed to that which Giovanni appears to advocate. We positively deny having ever received any communication of the kind.—The only colour we are aware of for such a report, suggested itself to our mind, by the mention (in the last and preceding letters of *Civis* which have appeared in the Courier) of some mistatements of the Oriental Herald in respect to the Bombay Life Insurance Company.—Now our readers by turning to the Gazette of the 27th June will find, among the "Notes to Correspondents," one to "A member of the Bombay Life Insurance Company" stating that his communication "required consideration."—Soon after that number issued from the Press Mr. Morley, (Giovanni's identical Mr. Morley) sent to us to request that the letter in question might be withdrawn!—But not before we had taken legal advice upon it, and which proved in perfect accordance with our own ideas of its apparent libellous tendency. In making this disclosure, it may be necessary to explain, that Mr. Morley's connection with the above letter, was discovered by us accidentally, and he was aware of it, before he desired its suppression—that being an *anonymous* communication, we *alone* were responsible for the inevitable consequences that would have followed its publication—and that, our sole motive in offering this explanation, is simply to vindicate ourselves from the imputation of partiality.

Quere.—In what degree of relationship do Mr. Morley and Civis stand to each other? Giovanni says they are cousins!—

THE COURIER.—AUGUST 18.

By the arrival of the Ship Jehangier, from Muscat the 6th Instant, letters have been received from Colonel MacDonald's camp to the 1st June. The fortress of Erivan had been one month invested by the Russian troops, but with little effect. They seem to have made no regular approaches to carry the place, but were satisfied with throwing shot and shells into the fort, in the fruitless hope of forcing the Sirdar to surrender. The following account gives the only active operations which we have heard of.

"On the 24th May a Detachment of 1500 Cossacks, each with a light infantry soldier behind him, succeeded in surprising the camp of Hussan Khan at Surbantod, in the vicinity of Erivan. The Persians, amounting to about 3000 horse, not perceiving the soldiers in the dusk of the morning, attempted to charge the Cossacks, for whom they are in general more than a match, but the infantry descending by the tails of the horses, quickly formed into line, and received their adversaries with a fire that killed from 80 to 100 men, and put the remainder to flight. Hussan Khan abandoning his baggage, fell back on the Aras, where on the following day he was joined by the two battalions of Oorumia and a thousand horse of the tribe of Asshar, under Zorab Khan. He subsequently again advanced towards the enemy, and when the last accounts came away, was within three miles of their camp, with a force of 6000 men."

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Chs. Henly, 2d Rt. N. I.

* The usual sight of Merchants Bills, six months, added to the time lost in the passage to England &c. makes the average period of payment, nearly as great as 12 months after date; but the chance that exists of private Bills being dishonored, turn the scales much in favor of Goverment Bills.

† The Civil and Military allowances are payable in the Provincial currencies at the intrinsic value of such coins as compared with the Bombay Rupee; which Exchange is generally two or three per cent more favorable to a person wishing to remit money to the Presidency than if he were to buy private bills! Here is another great advantage arising from the employment of the public agents.

* These notes, tho' they cannot like Bank notes be offered in payment of any common debt, may yet be tendered principal and interest in liquidation of Opium purchases, Custom House duties, and other Government demands.—No loss, however, will accrue to any person by investing money in this kind of security; as they can always be sold in the Bazar at so very trifling a discount, that the interest accruing thereon will more than compensate for it.

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on 28 June, 2017

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 16th Ship Jehanghier, Peter Roy, Com. from Bussorah, 9th July, Bushire 21st July, Muscat 6th August.

19th Ship Hydery, E. D. Eales, Com. from Persian Gulph, Bushire 1st Aug. Muscat 13th Aug.

Passengers per Hydery.—Mr. Johannes, Mr. Robinson.

DEPARTURES.—The H. C. Ship of War Coote, David Jones, Esq. Capt. to the Persian Gulph.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Esther, for London.
John Biggar, for Bengal.
Francis Warden, for ditto.
Jahangeir, for ditto.
Asia Felix, for ditto.
Enterprize for Madras.
Wootmany, for Penang.
Gloriozo, for Persian Gulph.
French.—Coromandel, for Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

AT KEDGEREE JULY 31, 1827.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
JULY, 30TH 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Forth and Venus, outward bound, remain—Ann, passed down.

KEDGEREE.—Indian Oak, passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Vansittart,—Windsor,—Inglish and Scaleby Castle, remain.

SAUGOR—Bombay Merchant, gone to Sea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 1, Brig Ann, Edward Cattell. from the Cape 5th June, Mauritius 9th July; 4, Brig Grecian, A. Smith, from London 17th February, Madeira 4th April; do. ship George, W. Fulcher. from London 3d April, Cape 24th June, Point de Galle 30th July and Trincomallee 3d August; 5, Ship Woodford, G. Chapman, from Calcutta 5th, Vizagapatam 22d July; 6, Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, from Bombay 26th July; 7, Ship L'Europe, Ferau from Bordeaux 25th March, and Pondicherry 6th August.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 1, Ship L'Edmond, Bexsil, for Calcutta; 3, Ship Protector, G. Waugh, for Masulipatam and Calcutta; do. Brig Anne Edward Cattell, for Calcutta; 6, Brig Belle Alliance, C. Daviot, for Northern Ports; do. Cutter Rosa Maria, P. Harty, for Trincomallee; 7, Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, for Calcutta; do. Ship George, W. Fulcher, for Calcutta; 8, Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, D. Robertson, for Northern Ports.

Vessels in the Roads, 8th August.

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship Gunjava, Captain J. Taylor.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Woodford, Captain E. Chapman.
Ship Sultan, Captain T. Mitchell.
Ship L'Europe, Captain Ferau.
Brig Lady Munro, Capt. G. Gahan.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Grecian, Captain A. Smith.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last the 18th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davis Senior Chaplain, Mr. John Alexander Hirgs to Miss Harriet Arden.

BIRTHS.—At Pangim, Goa, on the 13th June, the Lady of B. W. Gauttier, Esq: late of the Hon. East India company's Military Service on this Establishment, of a Daughter;

At Mhow, on the 28th July, the Lady of Lieut, H, H, Doherty of the 18th Regt, B, N, I, of a son and Heir,

At Bombay, on 12th Inst, Mrs, Mulholland, wife of Mr. B, Mulholland, Mint Department, of a Daughter,

At Byculla, on the 14th instant, Mrs, Flower of a Daughter;

On the 14th Inst, at Tannah, the Lady of John Williams Esq, civil service of a son,

DEATHS.—At Asseerghur, on the 3d August, Lieut. W. F. Barlow, Adjutant of the 23d Regt. N. I. most justly and universally regretted. His remains were conveyed to the grave by the Sepoys of the Regt.

At Surat, on the 9th Inst, Lieut, J, F, Bordwine of the Corps of Engineers, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his friends,

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.—At Peerah Purneah, on the 10th July, Mrs. J. Smith, of a Daughter

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 31st July, Joseph Ives, Esq. Deputy Register of the General Department, aged 52 years.

At Dum-Dum, on Sunday, the 29th of July, 1827, Mr. George Rowland, Head Assistant, Riding Master of the Horse Artillery Depot, aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 31st March last, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late T. C. Harrison, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to G. W. C. Lydiard, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

On Tuesday the 24th July, at Trichinopoly, by the Reverend J. Wright, B. A., S. J. Humfreys, Esq. 5th Regt. Light Cavalry, to Miss F. L. Knefoed.

BIRTHS.—On Monday, the 6th instant, the Lady of Henry Byrne, Esq. of a son.

At the Mount Road, on Saturday the 28th July, Caroline, the Wife of Mr. Peter De Castellas, Cabinet Maker, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Mysore Residency on the 11th June, Captain T. Y. B. Kennan of the Horse Artillery.

At the New Town near Vepery, on Thursday the 2d instant, George Alexander, infant Son of Jacob Ross, aged one year,

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, JULY 23, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 25	8 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	24 8 Prem.
Disct. 0	10 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, ...	1 2 Disct
Ditto, 0	1 New 5 per Cent. Loan.	0 4 Ditto.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs 94 96.	
	On ditto, 92 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5	0
Ditto on Private Bills.....	7	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

Per Ct.

BANK SHARES.—Prem. Buy 5300 Sell 5200.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
[illegible] Bank of Bengal Shares.....		10,000

JULY 30.

SECOND LOTTERY,

Third Day's Drawing; Saturday, July 28, 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 1091 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1342 2967 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 5416 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3965 5107 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 333 1202 2441 5309 5648 5888 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Fourth Days Drawing Tuesday July 31.

PRIZES.

No. 1253 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3975 2880 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each

Nos. 324 1474 3964 4400 4259 3080 Prizes to 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5855 1014 2812 2032 5465 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

☞ The fifth Days Drawing will take place to-morrow, Thurday the 2d August.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—by papers to the 22nd of June, we learn that His Highness remained at that date at Amritser. On the 16th, Sirdar Budh Sinh arrived from Cabul: he presented two horses and a mule, the latter of uncommon speed, able to traverse a hundred cos in a day. The army would arrive, he stated, in about fifteen days. He was invested with a handsome honorary dress, and Jewels were presented to the officers of his suite. Advices from Cashmir stated that two hurkarus, sent to the Raja with a packet of Shawls, were cut off by the robbers at Rajuri; one killed, and the property stolen. On the 17th, Prince Ayub Mirza being attacked with Cholera, the Raja's medical officers were sent to his aid. The Rani of Kherg Sinh being unwell, Dr. Brown was consulted, and prescribed for her. On the 18th, Budh Sinh presented a map of Cabul, Herat, and the mountain country, and observed, that the Dereh Khaiber was very difficult to be passed, being thirty cubits in ascent and descent, and admitting only a single horseman. On the 19th, a Court was held, at which the French Officers introduced their countrymen who had lately arrived, and to whom three battalions were assigned. Letters from Kherg Sinh announced, that arrangements were making for the payment of his arrears by the Nawab of Bhawelpur. From Dereh Ismaiel Khan, on the side of Sindh, information was received that Abdul Hy, with his division of insurgents was at Dereh Jungul, in Afghanistan. From Kabul, intelligence was received on the 21st, that the restoration of Dost Mohammed Khan had not produced tranquillity in that quarter: an additional number of hurkarus was entertained to bring the news from thence expeditiously.

Patcala.—A woman of the Khetri caste having determined to burn herself with her husband, who had fallen a victim to the Epidemic, the officers of the Raja prevented her. She exclaimed loudly against this interference and declared that she had burnt herself four times with her husband in former existences, and that if she was not hindered the fifth time, the Cholera would cease in a fortnight: on hearing this, the Raja ordered she should be allowed to burn herself.

Kashmir and Multan.—The Governor of Kashmir having sent his troops against Ahmed Beg Khan, Jagirdar of Joran, the latter resisted them three days in the field, and then retreated into his fort. In Multan, the Governor had also taken the field, and been successfully opposed by the Zemindars, who had collected to the number of four or five thousand.

Maharaja Janokee Rao Sindhia.—On the 20th, the young Raja held a Durbar, at which the British Resident, and chief persons of the Court, were present, and received dresses of honour—on the 22d, the different Military Sirdars attended, and offered their nuzzers—on the 23d, His Highness dined with the Bala Bai, who, on his taking leave presented him with jewels to the value of 5 lacs of rupees.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

By letters from Nepal, of the 27th [illegible] we learn that the Mission which leaves Khatmandu for China, every five years, [illegible] the point of setting out, and that hopes entertained of procuring, by the aid [illegible] of the principal persons composing it, [illegible] accessions to our knowledge of the [illegible] of Tibet.

Letters from various parts of the [illegible] complain of the want of rain which [illegible] respect however, has been beneficial [illegible] Indigo planters who could not get the [illegible] into the ground till late in April or [illegible] May, for they are now enabled the [illegible] who do not depend on events for both [illegible] vats, to cut and get in the plant [illegible] late while in the ordinary course of [illegible] sown the land would have been overflo[illegible] state of the rivers is, we believe, u[illegible] for many years past. A letter fro[illegible] ghur of the 25th instant states, that t[illegible] ga had FALLEN five feet within the [illegible] we believe that in the latter end of [illegible] an occurrence is quite unheard [illegible] know by a reference to a register [illegible] fifteen years that it has not happe[illegible] that period. Indeed the rivers ar[illegible] open in June and the lands frequ[illegible] flowed before the end of that m[illegible] Kishnagur district promises to be th[illegible] ductive, we believe, in lower B[illegible] year. We have heard of as large [illegible] as 23 seer from the bundle of plan[illegible]

Madras.

THURSDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

CURRENT VALUE OF [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITI[illegible]

Wednesday, August [illegible]

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 M[illegible] Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants [illegible] Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Ma[illegible] Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....

At the Rate prevailing among Merchant[illegible] Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per [illegible] Sicca Rupees.....

FORT ST. GEORGE, August 7

The Honorable the Governor in [illegible] been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

The Reverend William Thomas Blenkinsop, to be Military Chaplain at Vellore.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate in Tinnevelly.

George S. Hooper, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Canara.

F. M. Lewin, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Calicut.

A. P. Onslow, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Coimbatore.

Portugal.

A Lisbon Mail was received in Glasgow last night, bringing letters to the 13th from Oporto, and to the 5th from Lisbon, but they contain no news.

(From the *Etoile*, dated Saturday, March 31.)

"PARIS, MARCH 30.

The insurgent chief of the Portuguese refugees, Telles Jordao, Montealegre, &c. who have been sent to the frontiers of France, have arrived at Burgos. The Marquis de Chaves, being ill, has obtained permission to stop for some days in a town on the other side of Burgos.

LISBON MARCH 27TH,

It will be gratifying to those who have been of late so severe upon the conduct of the Portuguese Ministry, to hear that they have at last given orders to sequester the revenues of Chaves arising from his commandery. It is well known that in Portugal a very considerable portion of the income of the nobles springs from commanderies of military orders, in the gift of the Crown. These are not hereditary in law, but in fact, they are never withdrawn when once conferred. In the case of Chaves, this revenue is not confiscated, but only sequestered. Ministers, without bringing this rebel to trial—a measure which the House of Peers has shown a disinclination to undertake—could not do more. They have, perhaps, even done too much, without being able to ground their proceeding on the decision of a competent tribunal. They have, however, made an experiment of vigour, and taken one step to remove the suspicion of insincerity.

"I may here take the opportunity of re- [illegible] a pretext, those districts where most easily consulted; or the[illegible] stance best encouraged. In the towns and villages to which they were sent, the privates were feasted at the expense of the clergy and the authorities, and their officers were welcomed with balls and other public testimonies of approbation. The whole of them were not only provided with rations, but furnished with clothing and money. In one place the abundant manner in which the depots of the Portuguese fugitives were supplied, and the kindness with which they were treated, formed such a contrast to the treatment of the native troops of Spain, that a regiment of the latter mutinied on account of the inequality of their condition. Those Portuguese who entered Spain without arms, in order to join their armed countrymen, had only to assemble in such numbers as to threaten the safety of the small escorts which appeared to protect arms and ammunition conveniently exposed to capture. The matter was easily arranged between the parties by the delivery of a certificate in the name of the pretended plunderers to the gallant defenders of the warlike stores, stating that the latter had only submitted where it was impossible to resist, and not yielded their charge till compelled to resign it by superior force. To the influence of this reprehensible treatment of the Portuguese rebels, joined to the means employed for seducing the Portuguese troops on the frontier, may be traced the whole success of the rebellion, by the aiding and abetting of which Spain has given her neighbour as just a cause of war as if she had actually invaded the Portuguese territory, and no doubt hostilities would have ensued had either of the parties been prepared for their successful prosecution, or had both not been restrained by the pacific influence of counsels which they could not despise.

In the mean time, the advantages which this treacherous and perfidious conduct gave the Government of Ferdinand over the Constitutional system of Lisbon, were as striking as the contrast in the proceeding of the parties. Relying on the well-known anxiety of England and her ally, to preserve the peace of Europe, the Spanish Ministry got rebel mercenaries to fight her anti-Contitutional battles, and stood prepared to benefit by the chapter of accidents, without incurring any of its dangers. On the other hand Portugal had every thing to lose, and pro[illegible]ed to gain nothing. Restrained by the a[illegible]s, she or yielding to the solicitation of her [illegible]iards refused all offers, of assistance [illegible] desired of the Constitutional party, who [illegible] a con- to re-enter their country, and to [illegible] those who flagration at home sufficient to occur.

Continued in the Supp[illegible]

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY REC[illegible]D.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their [illegible]ers